The Host Country

Area, Geography, and Climate

With an area of 296,185 square miles, Turkey is larger than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Lying between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, it extends some 950 miles east to west and 400 miles north to south.

Turkey is divided into two main geographical areas, Anatolia and Thrace. Anatolia is a high plateau bounded on the north by the Pontic Mountains and on the south by the Taurus Mountains. The average elevation ranges from 2,000 feet in the west to over 6,000 feet in the eastern area. The central portion has a topography of broad, treeless valleys and plains interrupted by rounded hills. In the east, the valleys and plains give way to more mountainous terrain with peaks rising to over 10,000 feet, including the Biblical Mt. Ararat, where Noah's Ark is supposed to have come to rest. The plateau is skirted by narrow coastal plains on the northeast and south. The climate of the plateau region is semiarid, with hot, dry summers and cold winters. Annual precipitation averages about 20 inches on the edge of the region, decreasing to about 14 inches toward the center. Ankara, in the north central portion of Anatolia, has an annual precipitation of 14 inches, accumulating chiefly from November to May. Clear, cloudless days are the rule from June through October. The mean temperature for January is 30° F and for July, 74.5° F. Winds are moderate; however, temperatures sometimes reach the low 90's. Nights are normally cool. During winter the snow is usually sufficient for skiing on Kartalkaya near Bolu, on Uludag near Istanbul, and on Elmadag near Ankara.

The region of Trakya (Thrace—European Turkey) and the coastal areas of southern and western Turkey have a Mediterranean climate with hot, humid summers and mild to cold winters. South of the Taurus Mountains around Adana and Antalya, annual precipitation exceeds 28 inches and average temperatures range from 94 °F in August to 58 °F in January. Around the Marmara Sea and Istanbul the average temperature in July is 83 °F and in January about 35 °F. The Black Sea region has cooler summers and warmer winters than the other coastal areas. Rainfall is also heavier, ranging from 25 inches in Istanbul to 98 inches at Rize in the east.

Due to the great differences in climate in the regions of Turkey, the Turks are able to produce a wide variety of crops: bananas, figs, tea, tobacco, cotton, and citrus fruits in the subtropical areas and cereal grains in the Anatolian region.

Population

Turkey's population, estimated to be 48,500,000, is increasing at an annual rate of 2.1%. Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana are the largest cities. Generally, population density decreases from northwest to southeast, with parts of southeast Turkey quite sparsely populated.

The population of Turkey consists of individuals from many different ethnic backgrounds but, according to the Turkish Constitution, all citizens of Turkey are "Turks." Among the ethnic backgrounds represented among the Turkish population are Kurdish, Arab, Azerbaizani, Turkiz, Laz, Georgian, and Afghan. There are also Turkish citizens who are ethnic Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, especially in Istanbul. The official language of Turkey is Turkish. However, some Turkish citizens continue to speak the language of their ethnic origin.

Although most Turks are Sunni Moslems, Shiite Moslems are also common among the population. The distinctive flavor of the Dervish orders of Islam has almost disappeared from Turkey, as these orders were dissolved by the founder of the Turkish Republic, Ataturk. There is no state religion. Ataturk established a secular state in the 1920s in place of the religiously dominated Ottoman Empire. The Koran provides a complete social code, including certain dietary laws, for Moslems. These Koranic strictures are still rigidly observed in the rural areas; however, Ataturk's reforms have significantly affected religious life in the large cities. Although even educated Turks do not usually eat pork, many do drink alcohol and are less than wholly observant of the rules of prayer. For other Turkish citizens life continues much as it did in the past. Although the veil has been abolished and many women wear western clothes, traditional Turkish baggy pants are still worn widely in the country and it is by no means unusual in some areas for women to cover their faces as a man walks by.

Public Institutions

Turkey became a republic in 1923. Since that year the military authorities have intervened on three different occasions when the political machinery failed to function and public order was seriously threatened: in 1960, 1971, and 1980. Each time military leaders relinquished control to a civilian government and an elected parliament after reforming the political system.

The most recent military intervention took place on September 12, 1980, in the face of increasing terrorism, violence, and governmental paralysis. By August 1980, deaths resulting from terrorism reached more than 300 per month. Despite warnings from the military, the government was unable to halt the violence and political polarization in Parliament rendered that body incapable of electing a president or enacting major legislation. Although the economic stabilization program initiated in January 1980, had begun to show results, Turkey still faced major difficulties in the economy in September 1980.

The military intervention that began on September 12, 1980, was the longest period of military rule since the republic's establishment. While the military returned the country to parliamentary government in December 1983, remnants of military rule continue into 1985, in the form of martial law in a minority of provinces and in transitional provisions of the new constitution approved by referendum in November 1982.

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With the takeover in 1980, Parliament was dissolved and all powers of government were transferred to a five-member National Security Council (NSC), consisting of the chiefs of each military service and headed by the Chief of the Turkish General Staff.

On September 21, 1980, a civilian government of retired military officers and technocrats was appointed by the NSC. In October 1981, the NSC appointed a Consultative Assembly to draft a new constitution and new legislation, all of which were subject to final action by the NSC itself. All political parties active at the time of the takeover were dissolved in October 1981.

Following the 1980 takeover, martial law authorities stepped up their operations against terrorist groups and suspected subversive elements. Between September 1980 and mid-1985, hundreds of thousands of weapons were seized and some 75,000 suspects were arrested, many of whom were subsequently tried in martial law courts. Some of these trials continue into 1985. The military restored public order and ended the violence that had plagued Turkey since the late 1970s.

The military government also undertook the most thorough revision and restructuring of Turkish political, judicial, and educational institutions in the country's recent history. The avowed purpose of the military rulers was to establish a new framework for democratic, parliamentary government which would function without periodic intervention by the military.

The new constitution, drafted by the Consultative Assembly and approved by the NSC, was ratified by 92% of the people in November 1982. The referendum also elected the head of the NSC to a 7-year term as President. The 1982 constitution increased the powers of the President and, while preserving basic democratic rights and freedoms, restricted the expression and exercise of those rights and freedoms. The high degree of specificity in the new constitution, and the laws based on it, departed from the traditional Turkish governmental system, which had allowed broad discretion to the Judiciary.

The new constitution retained Turkey's centralized administrative system, whereby the country's 67 provinces are administered by governors who are appointed by the central government and who report to the Ministry of Interior. The constitution grants governors extraordinary powers during a "state of emergency," similar to those exercised by military authorities under martial law.

With the ratification of the constitution, Turkey began a carefully paced, deliberate return to democratic parliamentary government, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the timetable set by the military government. The formation of new political parties began in the spring of 1983, but former political leaders were banned from participating, and the NSC retained the right to veto specific parties. Three new parties were formed within the deadline established for participation in parliamentary elections: the Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), the Populist Party (PP), and the Motherland Party (MP). Three other parties were excluded from parliamentary elections when NSC vetoes of their founding members prevented them from achieving the required number of founding members of the deadline: the Social Democracy Party (SODEP), the Affluence Party (AP), and the Correct Way Party (CWP). Another major party, the Great Turkey Party (GTP), was dissolved by the NSC on the grounds that it violated the constitutional provision prohibiting new parties that were a continuation of those parties dissolved in October 1981. The NSC also reserved the right to veto candidates proposed by the parties for the parliamentary elections.

In the parliamentary elections held in November 1983, the MP received 45% of the vote and gained 211 of the 400 seats in Parliament. The PP gained 117 seats, and the NDP, although it was the apparent choice of the President and the NSC, was a distant third with 67 seats. In addition, 4 independents were elected and 1 seat remained vacant. The Motherland Party formed the new civilian government and assumed power in December 1983. Meanwhile, on November 19, the NSC extended martial law throughout the country for an additional 4 months. Since March 19, 1984, the Parliament, which has authority under the constitution to impose and lift martial law, has lifted martial law in various provinces. Through mid-1985, the Parliament had lifted martial law in a majority of Turkey's 67 provinces. In 11 of those provinces, martial law was replaced by a less restrictive "state of emergency" under civilian administration.

All of the six legally established parties participated in local elections held on March 25, 1984, in which the MP received 42% of the vote and won an overwhelming majority of the offices. SODEP received 25% of the vote, while the CWP was third with 15%. The remaining votes were divided among the NDP, PP, and AP, giving the opposition parties in the Parliament (NDP and PP) only a marginal show of voter support. Despite the strong support shown for the extra-parliamentary SODEP and CWP, there was little indication as of early 1985 that new parliamentary elections would be held in the near future.

Normal trade union activity resumed in December 1983, and collective bargaining with the right to strike resumed in the first half of 1984. The new constitution and labor laws impose restrictions that had not existed before the military takeover, on rights and trade union activities. By January 1, 1985, more than 1,400 collective bargaining agreements covering over 400,000 workers had been concluded, and three strikes had occurred.

With the transition to parliamentary government, Turkish parliamentarians resumed their places in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (COE) in May 1984. Concerns over human rights and continuing political trials continue to be expressed in the U.S. and Europe.

Arts, Science, and Education

The religious school system of the Ottoman Empire was abolished during the early years of the republic. Since then Turkey has made great strides in establishing a modern educational system. Public education is free, coeducational, and compulsory between ages 7 and 12. In the large cities the system offers primary, secondary (middle school lycee, and high school), and university education, but some villages may lack even a primary school. The literacy rate in Turkey is about 65%.

Turkey has 19 universities and a number of technical institutions, all of which are state supported. Admission to the universities is based on competitive examinations. As in many countries, children of upper and middle-class families more frequently receive the lycee education necessary to pass the entrance examination.

Ankara University, Hacettepe University, and the Middle East Technical University (METU) are in Ankara. All three offer degrees in a broad range of fields, including science, engineering and, at Ankara University, agriculture. Istanbul University also offers a broad range of subjects, and Istanbul Technical University gives degrees in engineering and

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related subjects. Bogazici (Bosphorus) University is one of the newer institutions of higher education. It was established in 1972 when the former Robert College was turned over to the Turkish Government. It offers degrees in engineering, business administration, and the humanities. As at METU, all classes are conducted in English. The lycee level of Robert College continues as a separate institution, supported by the U.S. Government and private sources.

Ankara and Istanbul offer extensive and interesting cultural opportunities. Ankara has five state-operated theaters, including one which features opera, ballet, and classical plays. Other theaters offer local productions, foreign operettas, or current foreign plays. The Presidential Symphony Orchestra in Ankara, the Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra, and the Izmir Symphony Orchestra give regular concerts. The State Conservatory, National Library, and private theaters add to the musical and theatrical bill of fare.

Throughout Turkey dancing and folk song programs may be seen year round. In December the Mevlana Order, or Whirling Dervishes, has a week-long festival in Konya during which they perform ritual dances.

The Turkish-American Association or TAA (the American binational center) in Ankara schedules cultural presentations by American and Turkish artists as well as lectures, tours, hobby clubs, discussion groups, film showings, and a theater group. Of special interest among the activities carried on by other binational cultural centers in Ankara is the French Cine Club, which regularly screens recent French films. Also, the British, German, and Italian cultural centers sponsor concerts, lectures, and solo performances by national artists. An amateur group, the Anatolian Players, provides opportunities for those interested in acting in or producing plays. Art exhibits are held in major cities, both in binational centers and local galleries.

Archeological excavations are currently underway in various parts of Turkey. Gordion (within 100 kilometers of Ankara), Sardis, and Aphrodisias are among centers of archeological work. Those interested in archeology can visit scores of ruins dating from Hittite through Ottoman times. Among these are Ephesus (Efes), Bergama, and Troy in Western Turkey. A round trip from Izmir to the spectacular Hellenic Ruins of Ephesus can be completed in a day, with time for sightseeing.

Commerce and Industry

Turkey is a developing country with substantial economic potential which has never been fully realized, owing in part to past economic and political policies. It is an associate member of the European Economic Community and, according to the Association Agreement, enjoys preferential access to that market. Turkey's neighbors in the Near East control the world's largest oil reserves and provide another natural, nearby market for Turkey's agricultural and industrial output, and make Turkey a natural staging area for trade between Europe and the East.

Turkey is one of the few countries in the region that is not only self-sufficient in agricultural production but normally has surplus for export. Major agricultural products include: cereal grains, cotton, sugar beets, tobacco, filberts, and citrus. Turkey is an important market for U.S. agricultural exports especially wheat and feed grains.

Although half of the population work in agriculture, the country has a large pool of skilled and unskilled workers. The share of industry (27%) in national income is larger than that of agriculture (18%). Turkey has a diverse industrial base producing such products as textiles, iron and steel, processed food, automobiles, trucks, and buses. Turkey meets only about 15% of its petroleum needs from domestic production; however, it possesses large reserves of lignite and has significant underdeveloped hydroelectric potential. In 1983, over 50% of Turkey's energy requirements were met by local production.

In the first two decades following World War II, Turkey experienced rapid economic growth based on import-substitution policies and an extensive public sector in industry. The late 1970s were marked by increasing political instability and a deterioration in Turkey's terms of trade, brought about mainly by the rapid increase in the cost of imported oil. By 1979, Turkey's balance of payments was in severe deficit and it was unable to service its large accumulated debt to governments and private banks. Imports were cut off, economic growth ceased, shortages of domestic products were widespread, and the country was unable to finance even essential imports such as oil. Inflation was completely out of control, exceeding 100% in early 1980. The winter of 1979–80 was so difficult that spouses and dependents were evacuated from U.S. facilities in Ankara.

In January 1980, the Demirel government introduced a far-reaching stabilization program designed by then head of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, to reorient the economy along free market principles; promote private investment; reduce government subsidies, especially to inefficient state-owned industries; bring inflation down; and promote exports. Monetary and fiscal policies were assisted by IMF standby credits and extraordinary balance-of-payments assistance from an OECD consortium, the U.S. and West Germany being the principal parties. After the military intervention, in September 1980, the problems of political instability and internal security were greatly alleviated.

Results in the first 3 years of the stabilization program were impressive. Inflation fell from over 130% in February 1980, to about 30% by the end of 1982. Exports (in dollar terms) doubled between 1980 and 1982. Reacting to crisis in the financial sector and to the collapse of several large holding companies, the government (now without Ozal) relaxed monetary policy and lowered official interest rates in 1983. Poor weather conditions in that year resulted in a fall in agricultural production which, in combination with the noted deviations from the economic stabilization program, put renewed pressure on prices. The real increase in GNP is estimated to have fallen from 4.1% in 1981 and 1982, respectively, to about 3.2% in 1983. Inflation, as measured by the wholesale price index, increased from about 30% at the end of 1982 to over 40% by the end of 1983.

In November 1983, a new civilian government headed by former economic czar Turgut Ozal was elected on a platform promising a thorough reform of the Turkish economy, strengthening the role of market forces and cutting the power and pervasiveness of the central bureaucracy. After assuming office on December 13, the new government moved quickly to stem the downward trend in the economy. By mid-January 1984, the government had completely reformed and liberalized the foreign exchange regime, abolished a wide range of controls on imports and exports, and carried out a wholesale reorganization of the government economic machinery with the announced aim of reducing bureaucratic obstacles to normal trade and commerce. Deposit interest rates were raised in order to encourge savings and reduce consumption. In the Turkish context, some of the changes adopted by the new government are revolutionary. For example, Turkish citizens are now permit-

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ted to buy and hold foreign currency and imported luxury goods, which had long been absent from the local market, are now freely available although heavily taxed.

The Ozal government has also made progress in its program to "privatize" the state sector. Revenue shares for the Bosphorus Bridge and the Keban Dam were offered to the public and sold out within a matter of hours. The state monopoly on tea was lifted, and several private firms are preparing to enter this market. Plans are underway to reorganize state-owned Turkish Airlines (THY) and offer shares to the public. New managers, in many cases from the private sector, have been appointed at other State economic enterprises with orders to prepare them for sale to the private sector.

The economy has responded positively to these measures. Real GNP growth in 1984 surged to 5.7%. Exports were up some 25% over 1983. Inflation continues to be a major problem. The wholesale price index rose 50% in 1984, although there was some deceleration at the end of the year. Unemployment also remains high, about 20%, and is not expected to fall significantly until the problem of inflation is solved and investments sharply increase. The large government deficit is a problem, but introduction of the Value Added Tax (VAT) in January 1985 is expected to help on the revenue side.

Transportation

Automobiles

You must be in Turkey and your vehicle at the Turkish port before importation documents can be processed to clear your vehicle from customs. If you ship your car by sea, obtain marine insurance coverage. Arrangements for this may be made through the U.S. Despatch Agent or an insurance company in the U.S. Automobiles are generally shipped to Izmir for personnel assigned to Ankara, to Istanbul for those assigned there, to the port of Izmir for personnel who are assigned to Consulate General Izmir, and to Iskenderun or Mersin for those assigned to Consulate Adana.

You may drive a car into Turkey. Customs officials will enter details of the automobile in your passport at the border crossing and direct you to report to a customs' warehouse at your destination within 48 hours to process importation documents. As soon as you arrive in Ankara, notify the Embassy customs personnel in GSO. If you have a diplomatic passport, you will not have to turn in your car. If you do not have diplomatic status, your car will be impounded for about 2 weeks until the formalities have been completed. If driven, the automobile must be covered by international third-party liability insurance, commonly referred to as "green card insurance." The car must have an official Turkish identification card. Even if you drive a vehicle to your new post, there may be a short time before you can use your car.

To complete importation procedures and obtain license plates, the car must be covered by Turkish traffic insurance underwritten by a Turkish insurance company (or a foreign firm licensed to do business in Turkey), and the car must be in safe operating condition as certified by a Turkish Traffic Police inspection. Mandatory insurance now costs only a few dollars. All vehicles must be inspected every 6 months. When your car arrives, General Services will assist with all formalities, including taking the vehicle for its initial inspection. Embassy drivers will take your car for subsequent inspections. The vehicle must be equipped with a first-aid kit and a warning triangle. Ship these items.

Diplomatic personnel must present two identification-sized photographs (1¼" x 1½"), a Turkish diplomatic identity card, and a valid U.S. drivers license in order to obtain a Turkish drivers license.

Vehicle Rental. The Embassy's Employee Recreation Association has a limited number of cars available for short-term rental on a first-come, first-served basis. The vehicles are fully insured. In addition to a rental fee of $5 per day and 8¢ per mile, the employee pays for gas and oil.

Rental cars are also available commercially. If you plan to drive immediately on arrival, obtain an international drivers license before departing for post.

Maintenance and Repairs. Replacement parts for older American and European cars are available locally but are difficult to find for newer models. The U.S. military base exchanges (BX) in Adana, Izmir, and Ankara have limited stocks of spare parts for U.S. and some European cars. In addition you may special order certain parts not normally in stock, although this may require a long wait. Ordering from parts dealers or manufacturers is possible, keeping in mind APO size limitations.

Automobile repair shops throughout Turkey can do most repairs. Labor charges are relatively low, but the quality of work may be only fair. Repairs of fuel injection systems are not possible.

Fuel. Super-grade gasoline, about 96 octane, is available at stations in and near major cities and along main highways. Regular-grade gasoline, about 84 octane, and diesel fuel are available here.

Local

Domestic intercity bus service is comfortable. Turkey's main highways are well paved and properly maintained. However, there are traffic hazards, i.e., slow moving farm equipment, animals, trucks, buses, cars passing on hills, and vehicle repairs made on the road. In general, the unexpected can and frequently does happen. Winter snows and ice require caution in city and highway driving. Traffic moves on the right. Road signs are similar to those used in the rest of Europe.

City streets are crowded with all kinds of vehicles, including horse carts. Although traffic moves on the right, some drivers do not always observe this rule. This eccentricity can be confusing and dangerous even to the experienced driver. Streets in several cities are narrow, and traffic congestion is an increasing problem. Cities have municipal bus systems. "Dolmuses" (shared taxis traveling regular routes) and minibuses also operate along bus routes for a slightly higher fare. Taxis are generally available. Dolmus fares are fixed, and most taxis use meters. Tipping dolmus or taxi drivers is not customary.

Regional

The Turkish State Railways provide rail service to many points within Turkey and have key routes connecting Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Direct rail service is offered from major European cities to Istanbul by the Istanbul Express. Direct passenger service, Istanbul-Izmir, is offered by ferry from Istanbul to the port of Bandirma and by connecting train from Bandirma to Basmane Station in Izmir. From Haydarpasa Station in Istanbul and from the station in Ankara, passengers may continue south to Adana, Beirut, or Baghdad or east to Lake Van. Railway service is generally slower than bus service, but dining and sleeping cars on domestic lines help make the trip more comfortable.

Pan Am provides regular passenger and freight services to Istanbul. Turkish Airlines flies to many points within

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Turkey, Europe, and the Middle East with daily flights connecting Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana. Istanbul's airport is the country's primary international airport. More than 20 scheduled airlines connect Turkey with all parts of the world.

Ships of Prudential Lines call at Turkish ports, including Istanbul and Izmir, when cargo requires. Schedules may be obtained from the line's agents in major port cities. Turkish Maritime Lines provide ferry service for passengers and automobiles between Europe and Asia at Istanbul (across the Bosphorus) and at Canakkale (across the Dardanelles). Turkish Maritime Lines also provides service to Adriatic, Aegean, and Mediterranean Sea ports. A ferry travels from Venice to Izmir.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph

Home telephones in Turkey are difficult and expensive to obtain. Arriving employees moving into newly acquired Embassy housing may have to wait some time until a number is obtained. The Embassy tries to provide telephone service to all personnel as quickly as possible. Telephone service may be disrupted during an electricity cut or moderate to heavy rain.

Calls to the U.S. placed through the international operator cost about $3.50 per minute; direct dial calls are less. Calls from the U.S. to Turkey are considerably less expensive.

Mail and Pouch

International airmail service to and from the U.S. is reliable; letters from Washington to Ankara (or vice versa) take 7–12 days. Government personnel may also use the APO for letter and parcel mail. The APO provides insured, certified, and registered services for outgoing parcels. Parcels may also be dispatched by SAM or PAL. Letters sent from the U.S. via APO take 5–15 days to arrive in Turkey. U.S. domestic postal rates are charged to and from the U.S. and to and from other APO addresses. These rates are considerably lower than international rates. However, international mail is faster than APO mail to and from countries in Asia, since it comes directly to Ankara without being routed through San Francisco or New York. U.S. stamps are available at the Embassy and Consulates.

Personnel assigned to Turkey should use the appropriate return address:

Ankara

Full name
American Embassy (if other than State, use USIS, USDAO, DEA, etc.)
APO New York 09254

Adana

Full name
American Consulate
APO New York 09289

Istanbul

Full name
American Consulate General
APO New York 09380

Izmir

Full name
American Consulate General
APO New York 09224

Subscriptions to magazines printed in Europe, including the European editions of *Time* and *Newsweek*, should be sent to the international mail address: c/o American Embassy, Ataturk Bulvari 110, Ankara, Turkey. APO mail from Europe generally takes a few days longer than international mail.

Radio and TV

The government-owned Turkish Radio and Television (TRT) operates all broadcasting facilities. Private broadcasting is not permitted. TRT operates AM (mediumwave), FM, and longwave radio stations in all parts of Turkey. Programming includes popular and classical music from Turkey, America, and Europe, and features and educational programs—all in Turkish. The Third Program of the TRT has news briefs in English every day at 12:03 pm, 7:03 pm, and 10:03 pm. VOA and the BBC broadcast to Turkey via short- and mediumwave bands. Schedules for TRT, VOA, and BBC are readily available. In Ankara, an FM station operated by the Turkish Police broadcasts stereo Western music of all types daily from 6 pm to 10 pm.

Television broadcasts now extend throughout Turkey, offering (in Turkish) news, movies, and some children's programs. With well-placed antennas, Izmir residents can receive TV programs from Greek stations, Istanbul receives programs from Bulgaria and Romania, while Adana receives programs from nearby Arab countries, Cyprus, and Israel. Turkish television operates on the European standard of 625 lines, but can be received on a normal American TV set with a video adapter. Audio adapters for American TV's are necessary.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Technical Journals

Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir have many shops selling foreign news publications including the *International Herald Tribune*, *Time*, and *Newsweek*. In addition, British, French, German, and Italian publications are widely sold. A variety of American periodicals, including the *Stars and Stripes*, is available at the Stars and Stripes Bookstore at Balgat. American magazines not sold in Turkey may be ordered through your APO address. The Turkish *Daily News*, *Outlook*, and *Briefing*, are published in Ankara, in English, and are available in other major Turkish cities.

Ankara has libraries, supported by the Turkish Government, and American (USIS), British, French, and German cultural centers open to the public. Ankara Air Station at Balgat has a USAF library. Istanbul and Izmir also have USIS libraries.

Health and Medicine

Medical Facilities

The USAF Clinic (7217th ABG) accommodates patients of the Department of State, USIS, and other U.S. agencies. Nonmilitary personnel who participate in the Department of State's Medical Program are assessed an outpatient fee, currently $53 per visit (including X-rays, lab work, prescriptions), paid by the Embassy. Most prescriptions can be filled. If you have an unusual medication prescribed, it is advisable to bring a supply with you or to make arrangements for refills. The clinic has limited medical facilities; no surgery is performed, for example. Patients requiring medical care beyond the capability of the clinic may be sent to the USAF Regional Hospital at Adana or evacuated to military hospitals in Wiesbaden or Frankfurt, West Germany. Referral may also be made to a Turkish hospital or one of the many English-speaking Turkish physicians.

The Embassy has its own health room, staffed by a U.S. registered nurse. The nurse works with the regional medical officer in Belgrade, USAF Clinic personnel in Ankara, and Turkish medical specialists to provide basic nursing services. The nurse provides initial screening and health education and dispenses nonprescription medicines for minor complaints. A USAF Clinic serves the Consulate General at Izmir. (See Istanbul.)

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Citadel, Ankara.

Civilians may use local USAF dental facilities on a space-available basis only. Payment for dental care, currently $53 per visit, is made directly to the Dental Clinic by the employee or family member.

Community Health

Water impurities are prevalent due to the absence of filters in the system and irregular water pressure and service. You are advised to drink boiled or chlorinated water. Bottled spring water is available in restaurants and grocery shops. City water is not always potable and should be boiled a minimum of 5 minutes or properly treated with chlorine and then filtered. Municipal water service to apartments in some areas is intermittent. This situation depends somewhat on annual precipitation, but even under "normal" conditions some sections of cities have more water than others. Local wine, bottled soda, fruit juice, and beer are considered safe to drink. Many Americans use local milk products, including milk, yogurt, and cheese, with no apparent ill effects. However, some local shops do not have adequate refrigeration. When purchasing local milk and yogurt, check the day and date stamp on the lid to determine freshness.

American meat and poultry are available at military commissaries. Locally produced beef, lamb, pork, and poultry can be of good quality, but should be purchased from refrigerator-equipped and sanitary shops. In smaller towns only lamb may be available. Fresh fish and seafood are available in major cities in winter; in summer, except near the sea, fish and seafood are out of season and difficult to obtain. Fresh vegetables and fruits are generally of excellent quality, but should be thoroughly washed and soaked in a mixture of water and bleach prior to serving, particularly if they are to be eaten raw.

Turkish cooking ranks with other major national cuisines and should be fully sampled during a tour in Turkey. In the larger cities excellent restaurants offer both international and local specialties. Raw salads and dairy products should be avoided except at recommended restaurants, and meat should be well cooked. New arrivals often experience mild stomach upsets while adjusting to local conditions.

Preventive Measures

Although the Ankara area has not had an epidemic for a number of years, the incidence of tuberculosis and intestinal diseases among the local population is high. Servants should have yearly medical examinations, particularly if they are caring for young children. The Air Force Clinic will conduct an initial medical screening for domestic help. This service consists of chest X-ray, routine blood tests, urinalysis, updated immunizations, and complete health summary. The fee is $53 a patient. Rabies is prevalent in Turkey, and children should be cautioned against handling strange or stray animals. Limited facilities for quarantining rabies-suspected animals are available.

Recommended immunizations include polio, tetanus, typhoid and diphtheria for adults (DPT for children). Gamma globulin injections for hepatitis are administered at 5-month intervals. Immunization shots, boosters, and advice on health problems which can be expected in Turkey are available from the military medical facilities or from the Embassy and Consulate health rooms. Newcomers are provided with a medical handbook suggesting preventive measures for personnel assigned to Turkey.

The Department of State has determined that winter air pollution in Ankara is more than a problem of discomfort and constitutes a health hazard. Sulphur dioxide levels, most notably in winter, often far exceed limits established by the World Health Organization. The effects of pollution, persistent colds, and coughs, are mitigated somewhat by air purifiers in homes, offices, and classrooms. The Department continues to monitor the situation closely. There is no evidence that exposure to this pollution has a lasting effect on health. Smokers and persons with chronic respiratory disorders are most affected. Employees and dependents with respiratory ailments or histories of such problems should be prepared for aggravation of their problems. The Medical Division should be consulted regarding medical clearance prior to accepting an assignment to Ankara.

Employment for Spouses and Dependents

Most employment opportunities are reserved exclusively for Turkish citizens. Jobs in diplomatic or consular offices are exempt, but any other employment is controlled by the work permit procedure. Jobs on the local market are scarce and usually low paid by American standards. A few jobs exist in language teaching where a need for fluency in English or other languages is necessary. Persons with special technical or professional skills or with exceptional language capabilities might find opportunities with third-country firms, diplomatic missions, or with the UNDP offices in Ankara. Such openings for in-country appointment are extremely rare. American firms in Turkey employ a few U.S. nationals in management and scientific and technical positions.

There are a community liaison officer (PIT position of 39 hours per week) and a few secretary/PIT openings. Some work opportunities, part-time and full-time, are offered through the Embassy Recreation Association. Opportunities for English-language teaching may arise at the Embassy as well as the Turkish American Association. Occasional opportunities exist for employment in the Embassy for a specific but limited amount of time; most of these are "fill-in" secretarial jobs. A variety of positions are available through the Air Force at the U.S. military base at Balgat. However, preference is given to dependents of Department of Defense employees. Holmes & Narver, under contract to the USAF, often has openings, mostly in clerical and accounting positions. At times the Consulate General or Consulate may have similar job opportunities.

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Classical restoration site along the Mediterranean.

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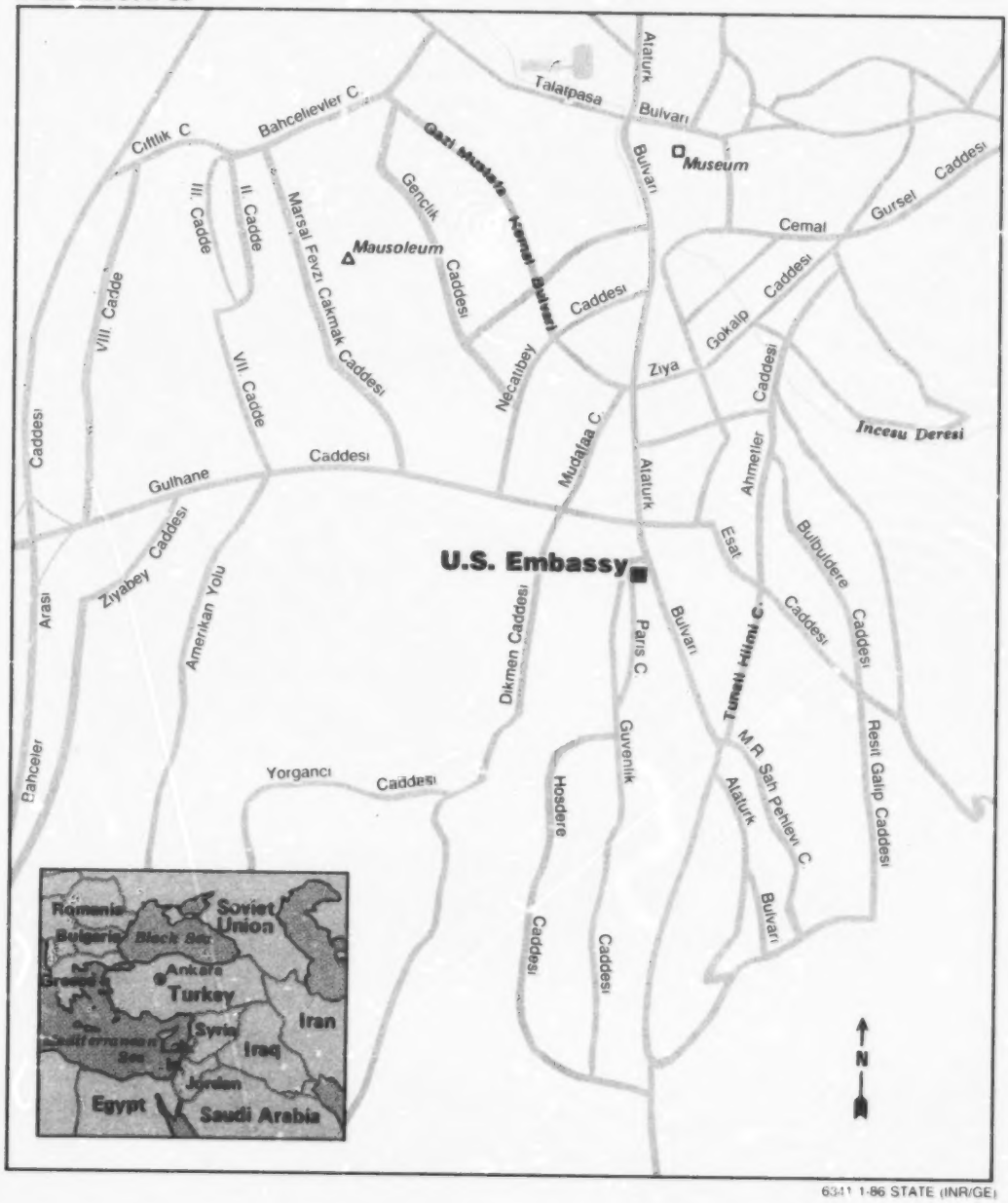
Ankara



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American Embassy

Ankara

The contrast of old and new, East and West, is apparent in Ankara, the nation's capital. The city, located in the western portion of the Anatolian plateau at an altitude of 3,000 feet, is dramatically situated at the center of a bowl formed by rugged hills. The climate is pleasant; its rare extremes of hot and cold are moderated by the dryness of the air and, in summer, by a mild breeze. Smog, caused by widespread use of lignite coal for heating, gives the city a drab appearance for much of the winter.

Though the area around Ankara has been inhabited for many thousands of years, the general aspect of the city is modern, with wide boulevards and a steadily increasing number of large office and apartment buildings. The many government offices, somewhat severe in style, indicate the administrative character of the city. In a few areas, single-family homes may still be found. But these sections, with their pleasant tree-shaded streets and attractive gardens, are decreasing steadily. Ulus (the old city), situated on two steep hills, is dominated by an ancient citadel. Its narrow, winding streets, mosques, and small houses give it a color and interest that is lacking in the newer parts of the city. Possibly the most attractive aspect in Ankara is the spectacular views afforded by its location in the hilly Anatolian countryside.

The foreign community is predominantly American. The roughly 1,200 Americans include military and civilian employees of the U.S. Government, exchange students and professors, business representatives, and their spouses, and dependents. The rest of the foreign colony is diplomatic (including 62 diplomatic missions), except for a few business representatives from Western Europe. Generally speaking, American visitors to Ankara come on business rather than as tourists.

Maltepe Mosque, Ankara.

The Post and Its Administration

The U.S. has maintained formal relations with Turkey since 1830. During the 1920s the Embassy moved from Istanbul to Ankara. The Embassy complex, located on Ankara's "Embassy Row" at the corner of Ataturk Bulvari and Kennedy Caddesi, near the center of the modern city, was constructed in 1953. The Chancery and USIS are located immediately across the street from one another. Addresses and telephone numbers are as follows:

Chancery
Ataturk Bulvari 110
Kavaklidere, Ankara
Telephone: 26 54 70 through 26 54 81

USIS
Paris Caddesi 32
Kavaklidere, Ankara
Telephone: 28 31 35 through 28 31 39

DEA
Kader Sokak 51
Gazi Osman Pasa, Ankara
Telephone: 27 16 18

The offices of the Army, Navy, and Air attaches, the Foreign Agriculture Service, and the Foreign Commercial Service are located in the Chancery complex.

Notify the Embassy in advance of your arrival time so that you may be met. If you are not met, use the bus service provided by airlines from the airport to the Airlines Terminal in downtown Ankara (18 miles) and contact your agency on arrival in the city. Taxi service is available at the airport but is expensive.

The American Mission includes the Political, Political Military Affairs, Economic, Consular and Administrative Sections; the Foreign Commercial Service; Foreign Agriculture Service; U.S. Information Service; Drug Enforcement Agency; and Defense Attache Office of the Embassy; and the Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey (JUSMMAT) and J/TLO.

USIS has offices in Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir. The activities of this agency stress the journalistic, academic, and cultural communities of Turkey. With headquarters in Ankara, the public affairs officer, information officer, cultural officer, branch PAOs, other American officers, and Turkish staff members are responsible for press relations, exchange of persons programs, cultural programs, public diplomacy, and a variety of related activities. USIS operates American libraries in Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir; it supports Turkish-American Associations in Ankara, Izmir, and Adana.

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The Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey (JUSMMAT) is one of the oldest Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) missions currently in operation. JUSMMAT has separate Army, Navy, and Air Force Sections, as well as supporting staff.

The U.S. Logistics Group (TUSLOG), of the U.S. Air Force, provides logistic support to all U.S. military organizations in Turkey. Its headquarters is located at Ankara Air Station, Balgat, about a 10-minute drive from the Chancery. The majority of its facilities are available for use of other U.S. Government personnel. These include commissary, movie theater, recreation services, Chaplain services, a clinic, Officers' Club and NCO Club (both serve meals), hobby and sports facilities, swimming pool, bowling alley, American Youth Activities, and Air Police support.

The Country Team, chaired by the Ambassador or, in his absence, the Minister, is comprised of senior members of the Embassy staff, representatives of other elements of the Mission, the Commanding Generals of JUSMMAT and TUSLOG. It coordinates the operations of all American agencies in Turkey.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

The Embassy maintains several fully furnished apartments for arriving and departing personnel, with highest priority given to families. Personnel not housed in guest apartments are accommodated in hotels. Hotel rates usually do not exceed the temporary housing allowance. Some hotels in Ankara have accommodations comparable to good hotels in Washington. The Tunali and Buyuk Ankara Hotels are within a short walking distance of the Chancery and USIS.

Permanent Housing

Government-owned. The Ambassador's residence, 5 minutes by car from the Chancery, is a large, modern house located on 10 fenced acres of landscaped gardens and lawns, with a panoramic view of the city and hills beyond. Built in 1952, the residence is fully furnished and equipped, with six bedrooms (each with bath), a family sitting room and servants quarters on the second floor; a large reception area, salon, library, sunroom, dining room capable of seating 100 people, and kitchens on the ground floor; a large reception room, bar/lounge, 100-seat movie theater, laundry room, and three-car garage in the basement. The house has ample storage space, a greenhouse, a large parking area, a swimming pool with dressing room, and a clay tennis court, lighted for night play.

The residence is staffed by a butler, two manservants, an upstairs maid, a cook and an assistant cook. Gardeners and guards are hired by the Embassy.

The DCM's home is a comfortable, well-furnished, three-level apartment overlooking the city. A staircase entry connects levels one and two; a winding staircase connects levels two and three. Level one has a fully equipped kitchen, a laundry area, one full bath, one guest bath, and one bedroom. Level two has a formal large living-dining area, with a large marble fireplace, a family or guest bedroom, another fully equipped kitchen, a family room or library, a storage area, two washroom toilets, and a large family bath. Level three has another living area opening to a large rooftop terrace, two guest or family bedrooms, one bath, and a walk-in closet or storage area.

The apartment has eight small balconies as well as the terrace area. Each bedroom has large wall-to-wall closets. A closed garage and large storage area are included with the apartment. The normal staff consists of a cook, butler, and maid.

Other U.S. Government-owned residential units are:

PMA counselor's and political counselor's apartments (duplex house with large garden);

Economic counselor's home (house with garden);

Marine Guards' home (located on the Chancery grounds); and

Staff apartment building (9 apartments, located on Chancery grounds).

Government-leased. Embassy policy is to provide U.S. Government-owned or -leased, furnished quarters for all American employees. The only housing reserved for incumbents of specific positions are the quarters for the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, the five counselors of Embassy, the public affairs officer, and the Marine Security Guards. Housing assignments for all other personnel are made by the Inter-Agency Housing Committee on the basis of family composition, personal grade, representational responsibility, and date of arrival at post. Insofar as possible, housing assignments are made prior to an employee's arrival at post.

The Embassy attempts to lease apartment buildings in which all housing units are under its control. Such buildings offer advantages in personal security and comfort. Maintenance is simplified; heating is completely controlled; security devices are installed. Apartment floor plans in Ankara are usually different from those in the U.S. Nearly every apartment has two or more small balconies opening from living or dining areas or bedrooms. Most apartments have combined living and dining rooms. Many have fireplaces. Typically, floors are terrazzo or concrete covered with linoleum, tile or parquet flooring. The State Department will provide employees with wall-to-wall carpeting for the living room, dining room, and foyer if desired; area rugs are available for other rooms. Regulations of other agencies participating in the housing program may differ. Since many apartments have small rooms and inadequate closet and storage space, it is wise to leave in storage items you may not need.

Furnishings

Government-owned or -leased quarters are comfortably, adequately, and tastefully furnished, and are officially maintained. Furniture, furnishings, and equipment are limited to basic sets; however, additional items may be supplied if available.

Living Room
- 1 sofa
- 2 club chairs
- 1 ottoman
- 2 end tables
- 1 coffee table
- 2 table lamps
- 1 book cabinet (small)
- 1 desk, w/chair
- 1 floor lamp
- 1 rug
- drapery/curtains of your choice

Dining Room
- 1 dining table
- 6/8 dining chairs
- 1 sideboard
- 1 china cabinet
- drapery/curtains

Kitchen
- 1 freezer
- 1 refrigerator
- 1 electric stove
- curtains

Each Bedroom
- 1 queen size or 2 twin beds
- 1 or 2 chests of drawers
- 1 night table
- 1 night table lamp
- 1 wall mirror
- 1 bedroom chair
- 1 rug
- drapery/curtains
- 1 air-purifier per occupied bedroom

Miscellaneous
- 1 rug (hallway or entry way)
- 1 washer
- 1 dryer
- 1 fire extinguisher (Dry Chemical)
- Fireplace tools

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An additional or special requirements related to family composition, representational responsibility, etc., will be considered on an item-by-item basis.

Some people find humidifiers useful, especially during winter. Picture framing is inexpensive, but usually inferior to framing done in the U.S. Handmade Turkish carpets are readily available.

Utilities and Equipment

The current in most government-owned or -leased buildings has been converted to 110v, 50 cycles. Transformers for personally owned electrical appliances are not provided. Sixty-cycle electric clocks and clock radios do not function properly on 50 cycles. Most turntables, tape decks, and recorders can be adjusted to 50 cycles after arrival.

Nearly all homes occupied by Americans are centrally heated by hot water systems. The principal fuel used is diesel oil. Lignite (low grade coal) is used in most other buildings in Ankara. Municipal authorities determine the heating season, usually from mid-October to mid-April. For government-owned or -leased quarters with fireplaces, wood is available from the Embassy.

Ankara has a water shortage. The problem varies in different sections of the city. However, most U.S. Government quarters have sufficiently large water tanks so that water is available even when the city mains are shut off.

Food

Some families depend largely on the commissary at Ankara Air Station for food needs, while others make extensive use of the local market. The commissary is comparable to a medium-sized supermarket in the U.S. It regularly stocks a wide range of canned and packaged food, baby foods, cereals, household necessities, cat and dog food, and frozen foods, including meat, poultry, and fish. A milk plant supplies the commissary with reconstituted whole milk, cottage cheese, and ice cream. It is unnecessary to import foods unless special dietary items are required. Prices are generally lower than or comparable to those in the U.S. Liquor is sold at the Embassy Recreation Association shop and at the Class-VI store at Ankara Air Station against ration cards.

The local market offers good bakery products, excellent fresh fruit and vegetables in season, and meat of variable quality. Local beef is sometimes of poor grade, but excellent lamb is generally available. Good fresh fish can be bought during winter. Eggs, yogurt, and high quality cheese are produced at Ataturk Farm. The local beer and wine are good. Figs, melons, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, apples, bananas, strawberries, peaches, cherries, apricots, and many varieties of nuts are grown in Turkey.

Clothing

Taste in clothing in Turkish circles in which Americans usually move is similar to the American taste, although Turkish women may wear dressier and more formal clothes to social affairs. Some summer events are more informal than those held during winter. Employees and their spouses should bring clothing appropriate for receptions, cocktail parties, and dinner parties, as well as more informal occasions. Male officers at the senior level need black tie evening dress (tuxedo). Men's clothing for such functions as presentation of credentials and the Presidential reception on Turkey's Republic Day (October 29) has been dark suit since the military take over of September 12, 1980. Before that, it was white tie.

Plan family wardrobes for Ankara's four-season climate. The summer months generally bring hot days and cool evenings. Women find cotton dresses with jackets or sweaters useful. Men generally use tropical-weight worsteds or wash-and-wear clothing during the hottest months. Sports clothes such as shorts are generally not worn on the street. Winter months are cold and damp, requiring warm clothing such as that worn in Washington, D.C., or New York. During the spring and fall, lightweight wool suits and topcoats are used. Good rain equipment and walking shoes are essential. Many prefer to bring clothing sufficient for 2 years; however, wardrobes may be supplemented after arrival by purchases from the BX or local stores. The BX does not carry a great variety of styles, sizes, or brands, but common clothing items, including underwear, shoes, and sports clothes, can be purchased.

Some Americans buy clothing and shoes on the local market. Many items are comparable in quality to American-made goods, and quite reasonable in price. Excellent quality leather and suede products are available at reasonable prices.

Supplies and Services

Supplies

A limited supply of toiletries, cosmetics, feminine hygiene products, rationed tobacco items, home medicines, and drugs are available in the BX and commissary. You may wish to bring a small supply of your favorite cosmetics or nonprescription medications in case the particular brand or an acceptable substitute cannnot be obtained locally. Commonly used housekeeping supplies, items used in household repairs, and entertaining needs are also available at the BX, though limited in selection and quantity. Prices are generally lower than in the U.S. Cosmetics, sundries, and items used in household repairs are also available on the Turkish market, although the variety is not as great as in the U.S. and the quality is variable.

Basic Services

Tailors and dressmakers can be hired, but the quality of work varies. Local beauty shops are good and inexpensive. The beauty shop run by Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) at Ankara Air Station uses American products; others use Turkish or European preparations. Other services provided by the AAFES include a toy and sports shop, a tailor shop for minor alterations, laundry and drycleaning, and simple types of TV, radio, and phonograph repairs.

Automobile repairs are satisfactory, though at times finding spare parts is difficult, whether on the local market or at the BX. Embassy mechanics will work on your car at your expense in their off duty hours.

The Officers Club, NCO Club, Embassy snackbar, and several Turkish establishments provide catering services.

The booklet *Ankara at a Glance* has information on many services and shops in Ankara. It is given to all new employees.

Domestic Help

Most personnel employ at least one servant. Part-time domestic help will probably suffice for most employees. Those who maintain larger households may require a cook and general maid, depending on family size and representational requirements. Good servants are difficult to find and training requires a great deal of time, especially since few servants speak English. Salaries for domestics are

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reasonable, but vary depending on experience, training and family size. Servants are sometimes provided with uniforms and food. Local law does not require you to pay social security, purchase liability insurance or give severance pay for servants. Few wish to live in, and women expect to be dismissed by 4 or 5 pm. For this reason, some personnel prefer manservants who can assist with evening entertaining. The Embassy community liaison officer can help you find household help. Employers are advised to have prospective servants medically examined and X-rayed before hiring. The USAF Clinic will conduct preemployment medical examinations of servants for a fee.

Religious Activities

USAF chaplains and facilities serve Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Latter-day Saint groups at Ankara Air Station. Roman Catholic services are also held in the chapels of the Vatican and Italian Embassies, and Episcopal and Anglican services are offered at the British Embassy. Most of these groups have active auxiliary organizations. A congregation of Turkish Sephardic Jews has a synagogue in the old part of Ankara.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. DODDS (Department of Defense Dependents School) and USAF operate a dependent school system for grades K (half-day program) through 12. Dependent children of employees of all U.S. Government agencies are automatically eligible to enter the elementary and high schools, located at Ankara Air Station. Dependents of nongovernment Americans and personnel assigned to other diplomatic missions may be admitted on a space available, tuition-paying basis. The mailing address is:

Ankara American Elementary School or
Ankara American High School
HEADQUARTERS TUSLOG
APO New York 09254

The annual academic tuition established by USAF is $4,300 (for kindergarten $2,150) as of the 1984–85 school year. The education allowance under the Standardized Regulations covers this cost. Defense Department dependents are not charged tuition. The tuition charge also covers the cost of school bus transportation. Eligible children are registered for school in August of each year. Children not at post during enrollment can be registered when they arrive in Ankara.

The school curriculum is similar to that of public schools in the U.S. Classes are small, with emphasis on individual attention. In addition to the regular curriculum, courses can be arranged to meet students' special needs. To enter the first grade in the elementary school, a child must reach age 6 before January 1 of the school year during which he/she will enter. Admission to the various grades in the high school is contingent on satisfactory completion of the preceding grade or its equivalent.

The faculty is recruited in the U.S. under the Department of Defense Educational System. About 90% of the faculty have Master's degrees while the remainder have Bachelor's degrees. All have had several years of teaching experience; the average is 14. More than half of the teachers and administrators have been in Turkey over 10 years.

In addition to the usual facilities, the high school has well-equipped special purpose rooms for art, music, general science, biology, chemistry, physics, mechanical drawing, industrial arts, and home economics. The school cafeteria, part of the mess facility of Ankara Air Station, serves hot lunches. The high school has a large gymnasium. The elementary school has an adequate playground. Tennis courts, basketball courts, football, soccer and softball fields are nearby. An outdoor swimming pool is available. The high school has an active program of extracurricular activities, including interscholastic sports, journalism, band (instruments furnished), choral groups, and host-nation activities.

The high school is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The school uses the American A–B–C–D–F grading system. A Parent-Teacher-Student Association and School Advisory Council are active.

The British, French, and German Embassies operate study groups (equivalent to schools), which enroll students of other nationalities. The British and French schools go through the equivalent of the primary grades and have three terms per year. The German school extends through the equivalent of grade 10. The French Cultural Center operates a lycee open to those who have attended French schools before. A few English-language nursery schools, usually with half-day programs are available.

College-level instruction is available at various institutions in Turkey and nearby countries. Ankara Air Station has University of Maryland and City College of Chicago extension programs.

Away From Post. Use of facilities away from post is not necessary at the primary or secondary level. No away-from-post education allowance is authorized.

Special Educational Opportunities

Employees and adult dependents of Embassy and USIS personnel can take Turkish classes at the Embassy under the FSI language programs; participation is encouraged. Classes are also offered by the Turkish American Association (TAA). TAA has lectures throughout the year on subjects of historical and cultural interest. The cultural associations of the French, German, and Italian Embassies offer instruction in those languages at reasonable fees.

Post Orientation Program

Orientation for newcomers begins before arrival at post. The Embassy community liaison officer (CLU) corresponds with newly assigned personnel, forwarding detailed orientation materials. After arrival, Administrative Section personnel, including the regional security officer, personnel officer, CLO and nurse, provide briefings on security living conditions, health precautions, protocol, medical facilities and other special factors at post. A formal orientation program is offered for newly arrived Mission employees and dependents. Assistance is provided in obtaining identification documents, enrolling children in the American dependent school and in all phases of the settling in process. New employees and their spouses are introduced throughout the Mission either by the personnel officer or the employee's sponsor.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Participant sports in Ankara include tennis, riding, softball, bowling, football, basketball, jogging, hunting, handball, fishing, swimming, and skiing. Official American personnel can use the three ten-

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nis courts, four racquetball courts (one of which may be used as a squash court), weight room and swimming pool at Ankara Air Station. The Air Force maintains a bowling facility. It is used primarily by leagues, but some open bowling periods are available.

Some private tennis clubs in Ankara may be used by members only. Applicants for membership must be sponsored by current club members. The Kavaklidere Tennis Club offers short-term memberships. The one-time fee for the first family member is 50,000 TL and 25,000 TL for spouse. You must also pay an annual fee of 5,000 TL per person. The club offers two clay courts and a restaurant. Facilities at the Ankara Tennis Club, also known as the 19th of May Club, include three hard courts, four all-weather courts, nine clay courts, a fitness room, and a restaurant. The yearly fee is currently 24,000 TL for the first family member; 12,000 TL for each additional family member. These fees are subject to change.

The Ankara Hunt and Saddle Club at Ankara Air Station is a riding club open to all official Americans and others. All horses are privately owned. Horses are usually available for sale at very reasonable prices, particularly during the summer transfer months. The monthly fee (including tack, feed, lessons, dues, etc.) for a horse is $98. Those who own half of a horse pay $58 a month.

During winter, adult football and basketball teams, as well as youth teams in these sports, are active. In the summer an American softball league, Little League baseball, and swim team programs are active, with players, coaches, managers, and spectators all in demand.

Summer swim memberships are offered by the Buyuk Ankara and Dedeman Hotels, which have pools with filtration systems. Membership fees for the hotel pools are high. Skiing is becoming popular in Turkey. The slope closest to Ankara is at Elmadag, 25 kilometers from the city, where a fully equipped lodge, warming hut, and T-bar lift are available. Uludag near Bursa is a favorite skiing spot, with good hotels and lifts. A ski resort is also located at Kartalkaya, near Bolu (about a 4-hour drive from Ankara). Adventurous skiing is available for the intrepid skier in Erzurum in eastern Turkey. Ice and roller skating facilities are available at an Ankara Park, Kurtulus Park near Hacettepe Hospital.

Various locations, 3 to 5 hours' drive from Ankara, offer freshwater fishing. The rivers and streams of eastern Turkey, although difficult to reach, provide excellent trout fishing, as does the Manavgat River in southwest Turkey. Other freshwater fish include giant catfish, carp, pike, and bass. Saltwater fishing is available near Istanbul and Izmir. A fishing license is not required, and no bag limit is established. Ducks, geese, partridge, bear, wild boar, wolf, fowl, and numerous smaller game are prevalent in many areas. Turkey also has its own species of quail and wild turkey. A license permits you to hunt most animals and birds, with no bag limit.

The Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) office at the Ankara Air Station sponsors audio, auto, ceramics and wood shops. These are open to civilians on a space-available basis.

Sports equipment, including tennis rackets and balls, softball equipment, swimsuits and snorkels, is available at Ankara Air Station facilities. Some items, such as skiing and snorkeling equipment, may be borrowed from MWR. The Government of Turkey permits limited imports of shotguns and rifles (see Firearms and Ammunition).

Touring and Outdoor Activities

More areas in Turkey are being set aside for camping and are well regulated and maintained. Many Americans find camping equipment such as sleeping bags, cold chests and simple cooking stoves useful when traveling through less developed areas. Camping equipment can often be bought at the BX at reasonable prices or can be rented from MWR at Ankara Air Station. MWR also sponsors tours throughout Turkey.

Several areas have excellent beaches, notably on the Sea of Marmara, near Istanbul, along the Aegean coast north and south of Izmir, all along the Mediterranean coast, and at a number of resort areas on the shores of the Black Sea.

A number of small neighborhood parks, some with simple playground equipment for children are located in Ankara. The large Youth Park (Genclik Parki) in the center of the city contains restaurants and promenades, as well as a boating lake, a children's playground, and a permanent midway with attractions of the type found at a small country fair in the U.S. Eymir Lake, affiliated with Middle East Technical University, offers pleasant places to walk and picnic; limited boating facilities are available. Memberships at reasonable rates are available to diplomats. Cubuk Dam, located a few miles north of Ankara, stores a substantial part of the city's water supply. A park with picnic area and restaurants overlooks the reservoir.

The Ataturk Mausoleum is a stately structure located on a hilltop and is visible from many parts of Ankara. In the wings of the mausoleum are many objects associated with Ataturk's life, from a library to automobiles.

The Grand National Assembly Museum in Ulus and a museum adjacent to the railway station provide background on the early days of the Turkish Republic. Ataturk's Farm (Gazi Orman Ciftligi) was founded by Ataturk as an experimental farm. The area now contains a park and picnic grounds, a zoo, restaurant, and a nursery with shrubs, plants, and cut flowers for sale. The farm produces dairy products which are sold in Ankara shops and are widely used in restaurants and hotels.

The citadel and the old city date from Byzantine times. Although the outer citadel walls have been destroyed or have fallen in ruins, the inner fortress still stands. The old city lies within the fortress walls and on several nearby hills. Julian's Column, near Ulus Square (Ulus Meydani), dates from the fourth century. It was erected to commemorate a visit by Emperor Julian the Apostate to Ankara.

The Roman baths date from the third century A.D. The ruins give an excellent idea of the original structure. The Temple of Augustus and Rome was probably built during the second century B.C. In the early 6th century A.D., it was made into a Christian church, and in the 15th century, one of its walls was used as a support for the roof of the Haci Bayram Mosque. The side walls and entrance columns of this marble temple are still standing.

The Aladdin Mosque is situated within the walls of the citadel. Inscriptions on its carved walnut pulpit indicate it was built by the Seljuk Turks, the dynasty which ruled Turkey before the Ottoman Empire was established. The Aslanhane Mosque (the Mosque of the House of Lions) has inscriptions which indicate it was built at the beginning of the 13th century. It is the oldest and largest mosque in Ankara. An unusual feature is a minaret with two balconies. A stone lion dating from Roman times in the courtyard gives the mosque its name.

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The Ethnographic Museum contains an extensive collection of old Turkish dress, calligraphy, wood carvings, copper, brass, ceramics, and pottery. The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (or Hittite Museum) contains the world's finest collection of Hittite artifacts, as well as specimens of Phrygian and Lydian origin. Many of the artifacts come from sites within 200 miles of Ankara. It is housed in a 15th century "caravansaray" (overnight stopping place for caravans), adjacent to the citadel.

Konya, the ancient Iconium, is a 4-hour drive from Ankara. It was the capital of the Seljuk Sultanate and contains many monuments dating from that period. Here also are the tomb and Chapterhouse of the Turkish Islamic mystic, Mevlana Celaleddin, founder in the 13th century of the Order of the Whirling Dervishes. Every December, many travel to Konya to see the festival of the Dervishes. Kayseri, a large marketplace for Turkish carpets, is 6 hours from Ankara. Built on the site of the ancient Ceasarea of Cappadocia, it is one of the largest and most important historic cities of Anatolia. It is also one of the richest in Seljuk architecture and decorative art. Near Kayseri is the area known as Cappadocia containing early Christian dwellings and cave churches carved out of tuff cones or pillars produced by wind erosion, rising as high as 200 or 300 feet.

Amasya, on the banks of a river, is about 7 hours northeast of Ankara. The city is dominated by a fortified crag into which the graves of the kings of Pontus were dug, and contains important Seljuk architectural remains.

The Black Sea towns of Amasra, Akcakoca, and Trabzon are 4 to 8 hours from Ankara. They offer simple hotels and camping places near pleasant beaches. Bolu is about a 3-hour drive northwest of Ankara. Nearby is Lake Abant where you may fish, boat, or swim. A hotel overlooking the lake provides good accommodations.

Entertainment

The Turkish State Opera, Ballet, and the Turkish State Conservatory are located in Ankara. The Presidential Symphony Orchestra performs two concerts a week during its regular season. Several legitimate theaters in the city present plays in Turkish. Touring companies of foreign artists sometimes visit. Each season, various well-known musicians appear with local orchestras. USIS and the cultural branches of other Embassies occasionally sponsor musical and theatrical performances. Tickets for all of these are modestly priced.The Turkish-American Association sponsors concerts, lectures, movies, art, and other cultural exhibits.

In addition to Turkish films, Ankara movie theaters present American and European movies with Turkish subtitles. The Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service presents movies at Ankara Air Station nightly.

Social Activities

Among Americans. In the large American community in Ankara, opportunities for social contacts are many and varied. Activities for children and teenagers are planned through the school. There are Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, and the American Youth Activities Club. The latter offers after-school, weekend, and summer activities. The Officers and the Noncommissioned Officers Clubs provide dining and cocktail facilities, bingo, duplicate bridge, orchestras for dancing, and floor shows.

The Ankara Officers' Wives Club has an active Tour Committee that provides tours in-country as well as out-of-country. Istanbul, the Black Sea and eastern Turkey, the Southwest Coast. Bursa, Van and Nemrut Mountain are on their in-country tour program. Their out-of-country tours include Kenya, Egypt, the Soviet Union, Hong Kong, and India.

Friends of ARIT (American Research Institute in Turkey) was organized to support ARIT. Lectures given by the scholars on a wide range of topics pertaining to Turkey, tours to archeological sites, and benefit dinners are a sample of what Friends of ARIT offers. The ARIT library has an exceptionally wide range of books and periodicals covering all humanities fields as they relate to Turkey.

International Contacts. Many organizations listed in the foregoing sections (and under Touring and Outdoor Activities) offer opportunities for meeting Turks and nationals of other countries. Avenues for contributing volunteer time to charitable organizations include the Turkish-American Women's Cultural Society, an active volunteer group of international membership which provides charitable service and social activities. The Cocuk Sevenler Dernegi (Child Lovers' Society), also of international membership, gives volunteer help to the orphanages in the Ankara area. The need for volunteer work is great; newcomers are always welcome, and contributions are appreciated. The Turkish American Association offers an annual lecture series on various archeological sites in Turkey. It also organizes guided tours for its Turkish and American members to areas of archeological and scenic interest throughout the year.

"Anatolian Players" is an amateur theatre group that usually puts on two productions a year. This group has been a part of the Ankara "scene" for many years and provides an interesting and enjoyable way to meet members of the international community in Ankara.

Opportunities for English-language teaching exist at the Embassy, Turkish-American Association, universities and private schools.

Official Functions

The schedule of representational functions which the Ambassador, the DCM, and, to a lesser degree, the members of the Country Team attend or host is relatively heavy. Officers and staff below the level of section head receive few invitations to national day receptions or to Turkish Government official functions. These functions are not overly elaborate; social practice does not differ from that in Europe or the U.S. American personnel usually find they themselves must initiate personal social relationships and contacts that may be useful in their work.

Ankara has 62 foreign missions as well as U.N. offices. Officers make calls on those Turkish Government officials with whom they will work. Inexpensive, locally-printed calling cards are acceptable.

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Special Information

Ankara has been authorized as an R & R post. The designated relief area is Frankfurt, Germany, or alternately, the nearest port of entry in the U.S. The U.S. Government pays the transportation costs for employees and dependents residing at post to and from the designated relief area. Employees assigned to a 2-year tour to Ankara, unbroken by home leave, will be authorized one R & R. Those having a 3-year tour in Ankara unbroken by home leave will be authorized two R & R trips. The post will normally not grant R & R travel within 6 months of the beginning or end of an employee's tour. Employees may select alternate destinations and modes of travel. However, only up to the cost of an economy class round-trip ticket to Frankfurt is reimbursable.

Military attaches and Marine Security Guards should consult the appropriate Station Report for further information on conditions of service in Ankara. Some of the information and regulations set forth in this report do not apply uniformly to those on temporary duty. U.S. Government personnel on temporary duty in Ankara may use USAF facilities on a limited basis, on presentation of travel orders.

Ataturk's Mausoleum.

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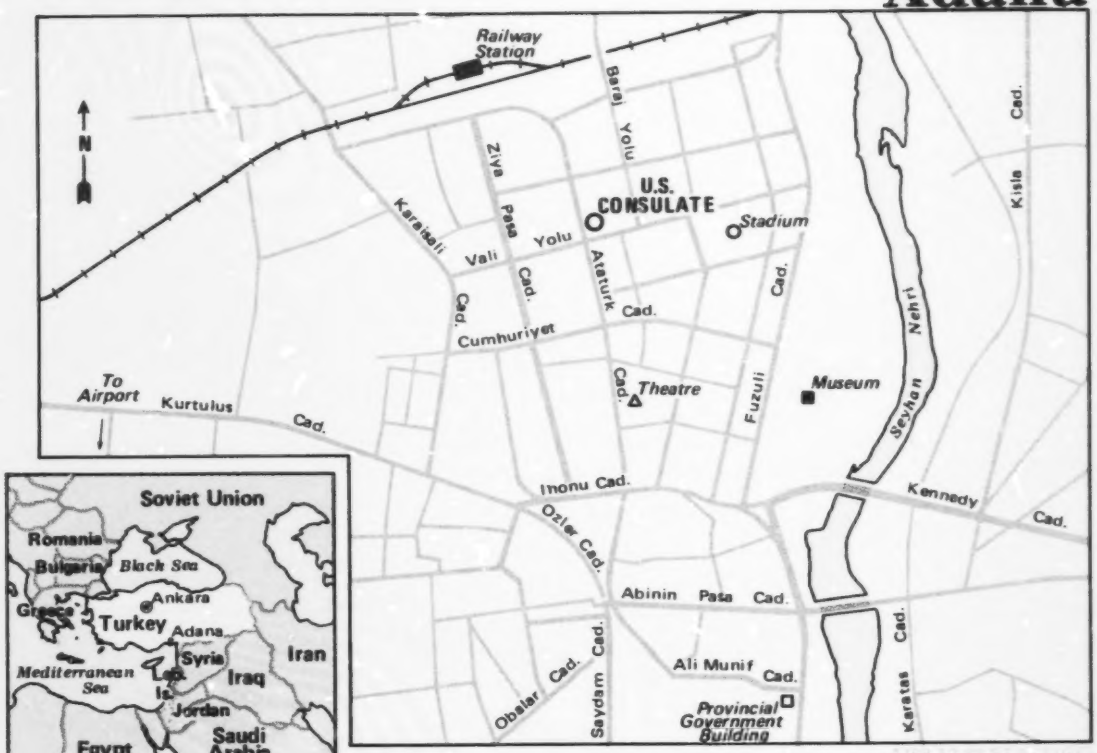
Adana



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Consulate

Adana

Adana is in southeastern Turkey, 30 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, a 6- to 8-hour drive from Ankara and 8 hours from Damascus. The fourth largest city in Turkey, with a population estimated at over one million, it is a provincial capital oriented to the rich agricultural land which surrounds it. Adana is a rapidly expanding agriculture and industrial center. It is comprised of an old town center located on the banks of the Seyhan River with sprawling residential and substandard housing surrounding it.

The vast majority of the American community is made up of U.S. Air Force and attached U.S. Government civilian personnel stationed at Incirlik, a Turkish airbase 9 miles east of the city. About 500 American families reside in Adana proper. While Turkish is the official language of the country, Kurdish is widely spoken in the eastern provinces, and occasionally some Arabic and French are spoken in Adana and other southern areas. English, however, is the second language for many business representatives.

The summers are hot and humid, with rainfall rare. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing, yet rains that last for days make it seem colder. Fall and spring are magnificent with sunny days and pleasantly cool evenings. When compared to the U.S., the climate of Adana resembles the cotton growing areas of Mississippi and Texas. The Adana area is often described as the "Texas of Turkey," and in some ways it is an apt description. Located on the flat Cilician plain (now called Cukurova) where cotton and citrus fruits are the principal crops, and where there are many wealthy farmers and textile manufacturers, the province does have some superficial resemblances to that state.

Adana has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Excavations at Tarsus and Mersin (within an hour's drive of Adana) have shown levels of occupation going back to Neolithic times, possibly as early as 6000 B.C. Various groups have conquered Adana and have settled there. Alexander the Great passed through the area during his conquest of the Middle East from the Persian Empire. After Alexander's death, Adana became part of the Seleucid State. After centuries of Greek rule, the area was conquered by the Romans. The city received many gifts from the Roman sovereigns, among them a bridge across the Seyhan River still in use today. During Roman times the area became very important in the history of the Christian Church. St. Paul's home was in Tarsus, and much of his preaching was done there. In 1132 A.D. Armenians took Adana and it became a center of Armenian culture. In 1515 it was captured by the Turks and was a part of the Ottoman Empire until the end of World War I.

Adana is connected with the rest of Turkey by a good system of roads, and with Ankara by daily air and train service. Coastal steamers call at Iskenderun and Mersin en route to Northern Cyprus and Turkish ports. Travel on secondary roads is difficult during the rainy seasons, but road travel is feasible throughout the rest of the year. Transportation within the city includes both motor and horsedrawn vehicles. Most makes of U.S. and European automobiles are seen on Adana's streets, but non-U.S. makes predominate. Spare parts for some makes and models may be secured locally or through the BX.

The Post and Its Administration

The Consulate is located in the Bossa Apartment building at the corner of Vali Yolu and Ataturk Caddesi, a main thoroughfare of Adana which runs from the center of town to the railroad station. The Consulate telephone numbers are 43774, 39106, and 42145.

Most personnel arrive in Adana via air from Ankara or Istanbul and are met on arrival. If you are not met, you can call the Consulate from the airport or take a taxi to the Consulate for the Turkish lira equivalent of about $6.50.

The Adana Consular District encompasses 18 provinces located in southeastern Turkey, running from Icel (Mersin) province in the west to the Iranian border, and from Tunceli province in the north to the Syrian and Iraqi borders.

The Turkish American Association is staffed by a locally-hired director and is located at No. 29, 273 Sokak, Cemal Pasa Mahallesi. The Consulate is fiscally serviced by the Embassy in Ankara.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

Temporary hotel accommodations can be arranged in Adana. Two hotels offer air-conditioned rooms. A single room with bath costs about $50 a night without meals. Doubles run about $75, but cheaper accommodations can be found.

Permanent Housing

Furnished government quarters are provided to all State Department personnel. The residences for the three officers are located on the first, second, and fourth floors of the Consulate building. Each consists of a large living/dining area with fireplace, parquet floors, three large bedrooms, kitchen, bath, guest bath, entrance foyer, storage room, and servants lavatory. The living/dining and bedrooms open to balconies. There are large closets in the bedrooms and ample kitchen cabinet space. Each apartment is fully air-conditioned by window units. The building is equipped with a generator, elevators, and central heating.

In addition to furniture, rugs, and drapes, the apartments are provided with stepdown transformers, washers and dryers, electric stoves, two refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners. One balcony is furnished with a glass-topped table and four wrought-iron chairs.

The principal officer's apartment is additionally supplied with a freezer and a silver flatware and china for 12 place settings, a silver tea service, and guest linens.

Officers coming to Adana should bring bed linens, table linens, dishes, flat-

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ware, pictures, and small electric appliances. A Welcome Kit is available for newcomers until your airfreight shipment arrives. Items necessary for settling in are generally available at the Incirlik BX.

Utilities and Equipment

The electric current is 200v, but, as it fluctuates from 150v to 240v, it is extremely hard on electrical appliances of all kinds. Most electrical appliances can be purchased at the BX. Hot water is available most of the time in Consulate apartments.

Food

Food supplies on the local market vary widely according to season. In fall and winter, meats, fruits, and vegetables are plentiful. Local beef and lamb are inexpensive, and easy to find although quality may vary. Fruits and vegetables are seasonable but abundant, inexpensive, and of excellent quality. The commissary at Incirlik carries a good supply of staples, canned goods, baby food, and frozen meats and vegetables. Dairy products and bakery goods are also available in the commissary. Local pastries are quite good.

A liquor store at Incirlik carries wines and liqueurs. Spirits are rationed to five bottles per person per month. Good Turkish wines are available on the local market.

Clothing

During the intense summer heat, a variety of light-weight cottons and washable fabrics is desirable. Sports attire and swim suits are useful for picnics and beach parties. During winter, warm clothing is necessary since seasonal rains make houses damp. While everyone wears indoor clothing heavier than normal for U.S. homes, medium-weight coats are sufficient for outdoors. Raincoats, boots, and umbrellas are also necessary during the winter rainy season. Readymade clothing of suitable quality and style is usually available. In addition, an adequate selection of men's, women's and children's clothing is sold at the BX. Bring a basic year-round wardrobe. Adana has good tailors and dressmakers. Good local fabrics are also available.

Men. During the summer and warm months of spring and fall, Consulate personnel follow local custom in going tieless and coatless in shortsleeved shirts. Summer suits or sports coats are normally worn only for evening social functions. Officers should come prepared for black tie functions, although these are rare.

Women. At daytime social functions Turkish women wear attractive dressy suits and afternoon dresses. Women customarily go without stockings during the hot summer months, but should not appear on the streets in shorts or scanty clothes. At dinners and cocktail parties, well-to-do Turkish women wear smart European fashions either purchased abroad or made by local dressmakers who have studied in Europe. Black is the predominate color of evening wear. In addition to cocktail dresses, you may need one formal gown for the occasional Turkish ball or black tie affair. Turkish businesswomen wear attire appropriate for the season and similar in style to that worn by American businesswomen.

Children. During both summer and winter, children need clothing that will survive the alternating dust and mud. This means many changes of light cotton clothes in summer and numerous sweaters and overalls in winter.

Supplies and Services

Supplies

Cosmetics, toiletries, medicines, napkins, entertainment accessories, linens, etc. are available in the BX. Tobacco is purchased at the commissary, although cigarettes are rationed to four cartons per person a month. The BX usually stocks cribs, strollers, playpens, and toys. Luggage and sports equipment are also available. The supply of BX items is sometimes erratic; however, U.S. suppliers may ship items to Adana via APO, provided weight and size restrictions are met.

Basic Services

Community services are adequate. Good barbering is available at Incirlik and in Adana proper. Several beauty shops in town are satisfactory. Adequate drycleaners exist locally and at Incirlik. Electricians, plumbers, and carpenters can make repairs. However, ascertain an individual's qualifications in advance. Incirlik has an appliance repair shop. U.S. TV's can be converted to receive Turkish programs which are filmed in color.

Domestic Help

Housemaids for general cleaning and laundry are available. They receive the current TL equivalent of $5–$6 a day. Good cooks are hard to find. The large American community can usually supply babysitters for evening work, if servants are unavailable.

Religious Activities

The USAF Chapel at Incirlik offers Catholic and Protestant services and a Catholic chaplain from Mersin currently says Sunday Mass at an otherwise unused Catholic Church in downtown Adana. Jewish, Mormon and other denominational services are held occasionally at Incirlik. Adana has a small Jewish community and a synagogue.

Education

Dependent Education

Children of U.S. Government personnel attend the dependent school at Incirlik on a tuition basis. The school, which is fully accredited by the North Central Association, offers kindergarten through high school. Preschool is available at Incirlik for 3- and 4-year olds.

Because of the language problem and differences in curriculum, attendance at Turkish schools is not feasible.

Special Educational Opportunities

Turkish-language classes are held at the Consulate.

Post Orientation Program

The Consulate provides orientation and security briefings for new arrivals and their adult dependents.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

A gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, handball and squash courts, nine-hole golf course, and bowling alley at Incirlik are open to U.S. Government personnel.

Ample opportunity for hunting (license necessary) and fishing exists within a day's drive of Adana. Wild boar are found near Tarsus, and migratory waterfowl gather in the salt marshes south

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of Adana. Trout fishing is available in the mountains near Kahraman Maras. Hunting and fishing equipment can be purchased through the BX or Rod and Gun Club at Incirlik.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Recreation for most Americans revolves around picnicking and swimming. The nearby beaches and mountains provide relief from the heat on weekends. Beaches along the Mediterranean are underdeveloped, but beautiful. A few campsites have been established as part of the national program to attract tourists to Turkey. Several moderately priced hotels with excellent beaches are within a 2-hour drive of Adana.

Adana is literally surrounded by undeveloped archeological sites. Ruins of medieval castles and cities dating from the Greek to Armenian eras are within easy driving distance over good but heavily traveled roads. The Adana consular district is rich in historical sites, many dating back to Hittite times. The town of Tarsus, located about 25 miles west of Adana on the Mersin Road, is reputed to be the birthplace of St. Paul.

Entertainment

Little cultural activity is available in Adana. The occasional local theater productions are in Turkish. Numerous indoor and outdoor movie theaters feature Turkish, European, and some American films, all with Turkish soundtracks. However, a movie theater at Incirlik offers American movies, including children's matinees on Saturdays. The best food served in local restaurants is Turkish, although some European dishes are offered. Several nightclubs offer dancing, food, and snacks, and a variety of musical entertainment. Several clubs, hotels, and restaurants patronized by Adana officials and business representatives have been found suitable by Americans for pleasant evening entertainment. U.S. Government personnel may join the Officers' Open Mess at Incirlik, which has a limited restaurant, bar, and outdoor patio.

Social Activities

Among Americans. In addition to the Consulate families, some 500 American families live in Adana. A larger number of Americans reside in Incirlik. Aside from cocktail and dinner parties at home, the social activities of the American military community center around the facilities at Incirlik.

International Contacts. Entertainment in the Turkish community consists largely of dinner parties during the fall, winter and spring to which Americans or other foreigners are frequently invited. During summer when Turkish wives and children move to Istanbul or to the mountains to escape the heat and humidity, social life is virtually suspended. Although your ability to speak Turkish may be limited, many persons whom you might meet socially in Adana speak a Western language—English, French, or German. Any effort on your part to speak Turkish is welcomed. The Turkish-American Association affords excellent opportunities for making Turkish friends.

Official Functions

Nature of Functions

Since the American Consulate is the only consular establishment in Adana, official and semi-official contacts are limited to those between the Turkish and American communities. In both instances, a minimum of protocol is required.

On arrival, the consul calls on appropriate provincial and municipal officials. Vice consuls arrange calls after consultation with the principal officer.

Calling cards are not used locally. Printed business cards may be obtained at post.

Standards of Social Conduct

Standards of social conduct are similar to those of other posts, except that more attention must be given to conservative Moslem customs. Women should take care in their dress, conduct, and appearance on the street at night without a male companion.

Special Information

Consulate personnel rely on the excellent 50-bed Air Force hospital for medical treatment including OB/GYN services. When necessary, patients can be evacuated to a military hospital in Germany. English-speaking Turkish doctors in the city of Adana have had training in the U.S. or Europe, but their equipment is limited and certain medicines are often not available on the local market. If you need surgery, an eye examination, or diagnostic work, have this performed before coming to post. Those assigned to Adana should be inoculated against typhoid, polio, tetanus, cholera, and diphtheria. In addition, gamma globulin shots should be considered. Malaria prophylaxis is strongly recommended. Because of the hot weather in the summer and humidity in both summer and winter, persons with arrested TB or sinus conditions should consult a doctor before coming to post.

The rapid urbanization of the area has had negative effects: inadequate sewage, noise, dirt, and severe traffic jams. Malaria has increased rapidly in the past several years due to increased breeding places resulting from expanded irrigation in rural areas, poor drainage in the city itself, and the development of the anopheles mosquitoes resistant to conventional insecticides. Hepatitis is endemic.

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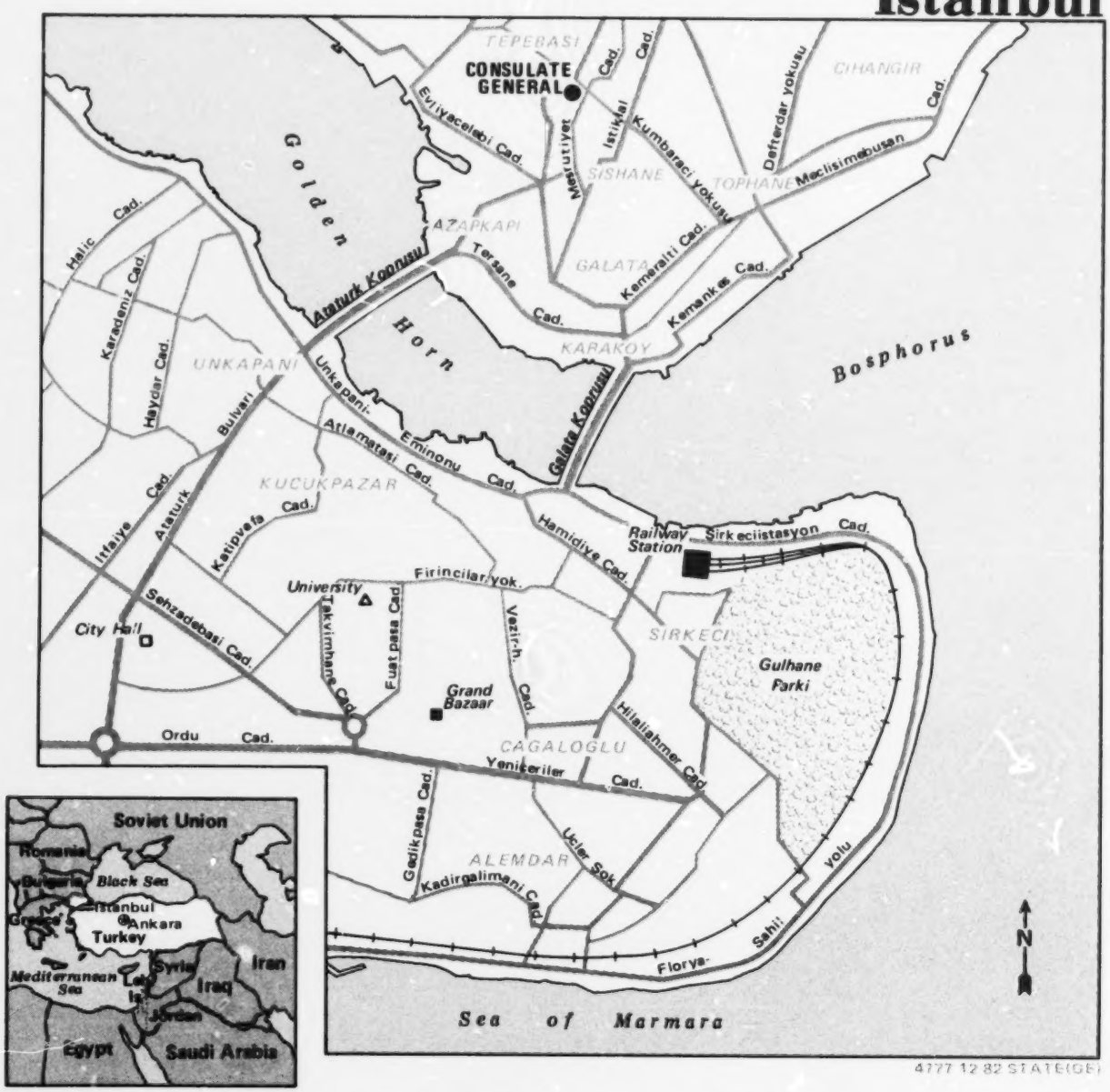
Istanbul



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Consulate General

Istanbul

Straddling the Bosphorus Straits, Istanbul, with its great natural beauty, is situated in both Europe and Asia. On the European side, the city is bisected by an inlet, the Golden Horn. To the south, Istanbul is washed by the waters of the Marmara Sea, while beyond the west walls of the city lies the rolling, treeless farmland of Thrace. To the north is the Black Sea and on the Asiatic side, east of the city's suburbs, are the low hills of Anatolia.

Istanbul is the largest U.S. consular post in Turkey. Its district includes all of Thrace (European Turkey); the land on both sides of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits; the provinces bordering the Marmara Sea (with the exception of Balikesir Province south of the Marmara); and the area extending south into western Anatolia (Asiatic Turkey), with its most northern point the southern shore of the Black Sea.

Having a continuous history of over 2,500 years, Istanbul is today the social, intellectual, and economic capital of Turkey and a fascinating mixture of ancient and modern, East and West. Despite the city's congestion and its many inconveniences, an assignment to this post will stimulate and challenge those interested in history and the Turkish way of life.

The Post and Its Administration

The Consulate General is located in a compound of four buildings at 104 Mesrutiyet Caddesi (Avenue) in the center of the Beyoglu section of Istanbul on the European (western) side of the Bosphorus. The Consulate telephone number is 143-62-00/09 and its New York APO Zip Code is 09380. Working hours are 8 am-4:30 pm, Monday through Friday. USIS, Foreign Commercial Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, and JUSMMAT have offices on the compound in addition to the State Department. Several small U.S. Army and Air Force detachments are located in and near Istanbul.

The main Consulate office building, the former Legation building and residence when Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire, houses the consul general's office, the Political Section, JUSMMAT offices and certain administrative offices. The former Chancery, a wing of the main building, houses the General Communications offices. The Consulate General Annex, a four-story building, houses the Consular Section on the ground floor; the General Services Section and employee services occupy the top floor; DEA and USIS offices and library occupy the middle two floors. The fourth compound building houses the telephone facilities and a small commissary operated by the European Exchange System (AAFES) for the benefit of authorized personnel. One-half block from the main compound is the Washington Evi Annex, which houses AFOSI, the Foreign Commercial Service, and the Health Unit. Attached to Washington Evi is the Marine House. The Administrative Section supports the programs and personnel of all agencies assigned to Istanbul. The information contained in this report is generally applicable to all agencies.

Personnel and their dependents requiring medical attention normally first consult the Consulate's part-time contract nurse and/or the post medical adviser; the latter visits the Consulate one afternoon a month. Referrals may be made to local physicians. Cases requiring hospitalization are normally referred to the Admiral Bristol Hospital, an American institution whose administrator and head nurse are both Americans. Patients who require specialized treatment not available locally are evacuated to American military facilities in Europe.

Provide the Embassy advance notice of your arrival (flight number, airline, date, etc.) so that you may be met and assisted through customs. In the unlikely event that you are not met, take an airline bus to the Turkish Airline office located near the Consulate or a taxi directly to the Consulate. Sponsors are assigned to assist new arrivals in their orientation to the post, Istanbul, and Turkey.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

The Consulate General maintains several furnished apartments for transient quarters. Large, modern, first-class hotels include the Hilton, Sheraton, Etap Marmara (formerly the Intercontinental), and Divan. The Macka is a somewhat less expensive quality hotel. The Etap Istanbul (there are two Etap Hotels in Istanbul) and the 19th century Pera Palas are located very close to the Consulate General.
However, the Hilton, because of its lawn, playground, and other features, is more suitable for families with children.

Permanent Housing

The Consulate General provides government-leased quarters. An interagency committee assists in establishing housing policies. Most personnel live in apartments rather than single family homes. Consulate General personnel usually live in the downtown area (Cihangir or Ayazpasa) or in the communities north of the Bosphorus Bridge such as Bebek, Rumelihisar, or Emirgan. A typical Istanbul apartment has a combined living-dining room, modest bedrooms without closets, a small kitchen, and little or no storage space. Apartments facing the Bosphorus usually have a balcony or large picture windows.

The consul general lives in an attractive two-story stone house just north of the Bosphorus Bridge and well within sight of the Bosphorus. The house has an entrance hall, large living room with fireplace, dining room, study, clothes closet, washroom, toilet, and reasonably sized kitchen on the ground floor. On the second floor is a small upper living room, two baths, two large double bedrooms, two single

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bedrooms, and one small bedroom. The current has been converted to 110v, 50-cycles, and the house has central heating. The house is government leased.

Furnishings

Post personnel are provided a gas range, refrigerator, freezer, washer, and dryer. Air-conditioners are not provided. Draperies and light fixtures are installed in government-leased quarters upon initial occupancy. All personnel have government-furnished quarters. Furnishings include living, dining, and bedroom sets as well as a desk, small bookcase, lamps, rugs, and pillows. (See Furnishings, Ankara, for complete listing.) Many staff members have found it worthwhile to bring electric blankets. Handmade Turkish carpets are readily available.

Utilities and Equipment

Istanbul water is chlorinated and is supposedly potable, but precautions must be taken following the frequent water cuts. Many Consulate families routinely boil drinking water. Bottled water is available. Because fuel shortages and the increase in fuel prices have virtually eliminated a reliable supply of hot water in all but a very few buildings, most government-leased quarters have electric or gas flash hot-water heaters. City gas pressure is low and all Consulate personnel use bottled gas.

Central heating in apartment buildings is turned on late in the fall to conserve fuel. Despite this, many apartment buildings exhaust their fuel reserves. During a few recent harsh winters personnel have used fireplaces and wood-burning stoves. Istanbul has a special temporary lodging allowance to permit personnel to move into hotels when they don't have heat.

Electric current in the central area of Istanbul is 110v, 50 cycles; in the suburbs it is 220v, 50 cycles. Voltage regulators are installed when necessary. Motor-driven electric appliances such as clocks, record players, and tape recorders should be modified to 50 cycles; 110v, 50-cycle nonmotor equipment can be adapted for 220v with transformers locally available. The Consulate General provides transformers for government-furnished appliances only.

The Consulate General has a limited number of telephone lines which are assigned to key officers and staff personnel and transferred as necessary. Employees moving into quarters not previously under government lease or without a phone may have to wait several months for installation. The Instanbul telephone system is overloaded and service is, therefore, somewhat erratic.

Food

Istanbul markets offer a wide choice of excellent fresh fruits and vegetables, but with seasonal limitations. Each neighborhood, in addition to its "bakkal"("corner" store), usually has its own weekly open market as well as greengrocers' shops or carts with fresh produce.

Beef, lamb, and mutton are available in local butcher shops, and fresh pork is sold in a few stores. An excellent variety of fresh fish is available year round. Very few Turkish supermarkets carry an assortment of luncheon meats and other consumables, so generally shopping is done in a series of specialty shops. Turkish bread, baked throughout the day, is excellent. Local pastries, bottled fruit drinks, and other local foodstuffs are good. These items can be supplemented with purchases from the small AAFES and by quarterly orders of frozen and perishable foods and dry goods (case lots) from the Ankara commissary arranged through the Istanbul American Employees Association (AEA). The association also operates a limited Class VI outlet for liquor for which an initial deposit of $100 is required, refundable on departure.

Clothing

Turkish taste in clothing is similar to the American taste, but Turks generally wear dressier and more formal clothes to social affairs. Clothing stores feature current women's fashions in every price range, although at prices above those for comparable clothing in the U.S. and with a limited range of sizes. Locally made leather wear is a particularly good buy. A variety of local fabrics is available for those who sew or wish to use a local dressmaker. Since the climate resembles that of the mid-Atlantic states, seasonal clothing is required. Homes are heated less than in the U.S. In addition, raincoats and boots are necessary because of the ever-present winter rain and mud. Shoe selection is limited, so most personnel prefer to bring shoes from the U.S. Because of the rutted, muddy cobblestone streets, they wear out quickly.

Men. Male personnel should bring most of their clothing needs with them. Sportswear, shirts, and other items may be purchased locally. Some have found local tailors satisfactory for suits and jackets. Male officers can manage with one tuxedo. A white dinner jacket is useful in summer, but not necessary for the infrequent formal functions. White tie is seldom, if ever, worn.

Women. Women should bring at least one or two dresses or suits appropriate for receptions or dinners. Turkish women often wear black; a dark dress or suit would be useful. At present, long evening dresses are worn infrequently; but one or two suitable for the occasional black tie dinner (or Marine Ball) should be included. In addition, a long wool or velveteen skirt is worthwhile for cold winter evenings.

Children. Many families buy children's clothing from U.S. mail order houses. The BXs in Ankara and Izmir have limited selections of American shoes, clothing, and fabrics.

Supplies and Services

Supplies

The AAFES has basic toiletries, cosmetics, and beauty supplies. Foreign and local toiletries and cosmetics are available on the local market, but at substantially higher prices than those in the U.S. Personnel should, therefore, bring a supply of specially required items to Istanbul. Pharmaceuticals are often in short supply on the local market. The Consulate General's nurse has a supply of basic drugs which are dispensed only upon the advice of the post medical adviser or other physician. Bring a supply of necessary contact lens solutions since neither the AAFES nor local pharmacies carry lity solutions. They can, however, be obtained at the BX and commissary in Ankara. Miscellaneous household supplies and gadgets are available locally or in the AAFES, but selection and quality vary. People who sew may prefer to bring zippers, thread, and other notions, although these are available locally and in BXs. The AAFES carries the

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International Herald Tribune and *Stars and Stripes* newspapers, periodicals, and a limited selection of popular paperbacks. A few bookstores sell some English-language publications but at prices higher than in the U.S.

Shoe, watch, radio, phonograph, and automobile repair facilities are available. The quality of work is uneven. Auto repairs are particularly difficult and time consuming because of the lack of spare parts for late model U.S. and foreign cars and because mechanics lack experience in maintaining sophisticated models. Personnel coming to Istanbul may want to send via APO a supply of basic car parts such as shock absorbers, tune-up kits, spark plugs, fan belts, and fuses. Drycleaning shops give variable quality service. Laundries are rare. A washer and dryer are located in the Consulate General for personal use.

Domestic Help

Few persons employ a full-time servant, but most do employ a maid 1 or 2 days a week. A maid earns about $9 a day while those who speak English expect a little more. Babysitters are in short supply. Servants expect a present on their major holidays—New Year's Day, Seker Bayrami and Kurban Bayrami for Moslems, and Christmas and Easter for Christians. Local law does not require you to pay social security or purchase liability insurance for servants.

Religious Activities

Religious groups represented in Istanbul include Anglican, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Gregorian Armenian, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish. Each has its charitable organizations and societies. Two social welfare centers originally founded as branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are directed by Americans but are now registered as local institutions with Turkish names.

Several Roman Catholic churches are located throughout the city. The Cathedral of the Holy Spirit is directly across the street from the Hilton Hotel, and services in English are held at the Little Sisters of the Poor. Protestant services in English are held in the interdenominational Union Church (Dutch Chapel) and the Anglican Church, both of which are located near the American Consulate General. The Minister of the Union Church is an American. The Jewish community is mostly Sephardic; synagogues are Orthodox.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. English-language schooling for American dependents in Istanbul is available through grade 9. Schooling is available beyond this level, but the schools either do not readily accept American students or are inadequate.

Consulate General children from kindergarten through grade 9 usually attend the International Community School, an autonomous school originally affiliated with Robert College. The school is directed by an American principal and follows a standard American curriculum. A school board representing parents is responsible for educational, financial, and personnel policies. The school was accredited in 1983, and its students have been readily accepted by schools in the U.S. and Europe. Standardized achievement and aptitude tests are given at all grade levels. The school holds membership in the Educational Records Bureau and the Educational Testing Service and is a test center for the Secondary School Admission Test (SSAT). The curriculum includes science, mathematics, art, music, physical education, French, Latin, and Turkish. It has a library of about 5,000 volumes. The school receives grant assistance from the Office of Overseas Schools of the Department of State, and current information on the school is available from the annual School Fact Sheets prepared by that office.

School opens in early September and closes in late June, providing about 180 days of instruction. The calendar is similar to that of American schools, but with 2-week vacations at Christmas and in the spring. Average yearly enrollment is 150 to 170 students representing 20 or more nationalities. Classes seldom exceed 20 students. The school does not provide transportation or lunch.

Istanbul has a few preschools. One such facility is the Child Study Center affiliated with the Robert College Secondary School.

Away From Post. Because high school facilities beginning with grade 9 do not meet American standards for a variety of reasons and because the high school facilities operated by the U.S. military in Ankara, Izmir, and Adana (Incirlik) do not maintain boarding facilities, students are authorized to attend high school outside Turkey—usually in Western Europe or the U.S. An away-from-post educational allowance for grades 9 through 12 is authorized for dependents of U.S. Government employees.

Post Orientation Program

The Consulate General conducts a short orientation program periodically to familiarize employees and their families with the city and the activities of the Consulate General. The Consulate's newsletter, *The Istanbul*, contains information of interest including arrival and departure notices and cultural announcements.

The Consulate General has a Turkish-language program to give newly assigned personnel a basic command of the language, to assist newly assigned officers in reaching job-level proficiency, and to help language officers maintain their fluency. Spouses are admitted on a space-available basis. Since it can take several weeks before a class is scheduled, it is helpful to begin language study prior to arrival. Some knowledge of Turkish is extremely useful in getting settled, shopping, and exploring Istanbul and Turkey.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Istanbul offers a variety of sports facilities and activities.

Tennis. A membership tennis club is located in the center of the city behind the Divan Hotel (across from the Sheraton Hotel). The club has seven courts and a small attractive clubhouse. Robert College has a tennis club and there is also a court at the British Consulate General. American Consulate General personnel need special permission to play tennis at either place. The Hilton Hotel also has tennis courts, but memberships in the Hilton Tennis and Swimming Club are expensive.

Swimming. Istanbul affords numerous swimming opportunities along the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Black Sea; however, ask for advice concerning areas which are less polluted and safe for swimming. Along the Bosphorus are a number of private swimming clubs.

Sailing and Boating. Boating has many devotees in Istanbul. The best known of several yacht clubs is the Moda Club,

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located on the Sea of Marmara. Privileges at this club, including boat rentals, are for members only, but foreigners may join. Sailing on the Bosphorus can be dangerous because of unfavorable winds and very strong currents and is not recommended for the novice. Rowboats and runabouts are popular for sports, fishing, and water skiing. You may wish to bring a motor from the U.S. to avoid paying the high prices for those imported into Turkey. Locally produced boats and small motorcrafts, although usually expensive, may be purchased or rented.

Hunting. A hunting license is necessary. Bird and duck hunting in the vicinity of Istanbul is fair, although available game resources are depleted early in the season. The various seasons are open from September until April. Small game within 1 or 2 hours' drive of Istanbul are European quail, dove, wild pigeon, woodcock, and duck. Wild boar are still hunted in Turkey.

Riding. Even though riding is not very popular in Istanbul and facilities are limited, there is a small riding academy with horses available. The academy offers lessons in riding and jumping for persons of all ages at reasonable rates; however, instruction is in Turkish. Bring safety helmets.

Skiing. Uludag (near Bursa) and Kartalkaya (near Bolu on the Ankara road) afford good accommodations for skiing enthusiasts. Modern ski tows are in operation, and ski equipment may be rented.

Golf. Istanbul has one nine-hole golf course, which suffers from lack of maintenance and poor greens. Nonetheless, many members of both the foreign and Turkish communities enjoy playing there. Entry fees are relatively cheap, and caddies are reasonable though not always available. Consequently, one would do well to bring a cart. A modest clubhouse here serves refreshments.

Squash. Courts are available to members of the British Consulate Club and their guests. Most members of the American Consulate find it convenient to join the British Consulate Club as associate members.

Other Sports. Some fencing and Ping-pong are available at the Hilton Tennis Club. The Istanbul Marine House has a Ping-pong table and a pool table, both of which see almost continuous use during Friday night "happy hours" when guests are invited. Pick-up basketball, volleyball, and touch football games are also occasionally organized. Jogging is possible.

Spectator Sports. Soccer is Turkey's national game, and stadiums are filled to overflowing. Turkey's national teams play a confederation of Middle European teams, at home and away.

Children's Recreation. Istanbul has practically no children's sports facilities, although a few playgrounds and parks are in or near the city. These include Yildiz Park and Gulhane Park, which also has a children's zoo. Many Americans with children prefer to live in communities along the Bosphorus. Boy, Girl, and Cub Scouts and Brownies are very popular, and troops are organized through the Community School. Other children's activities are also organized through the school.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Ample opportunities exist for outdoor activities. A series of automobile camping sites has been established along well-traveled routes. The organization of hiking expeditions requires individual initiative, as few organized groups or facilities exist. The possibilities, however, are practically limitless. An extensive park in Belgrade Forest within an hour's drive of Istanbul has excellent picnic facilities. Permission has been obtained for the Boy Scouts and other groups to camp overnight within the park.

It is impossible to exaggerate the magnificence of the museums and the variety of collections in Istanbul. Topkapi and Dolmabahce Palaces are open as museums, as is the great former Byzantine church, Aya Sofia. The Kariye Museum, restored by Dumbarton Oaks, has some of the finest Byzantine mosaics and frescoes in the world. The Museum of Antiquities has an extensive collection of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Phoenician art, while the Museum of Ancient Oriental Art houses rare artifact collections from Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, and Hittite civilizations. Strolling through various quarters of the city or shopping in the Bazaar are popular weekend pastimes.

Excellent sightseeing tours are organized by the Turkish-American University Association and other groups. Ferries ply the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara on regular runs and by charter. Outside Istanbul, possibilities for visiting interesting, historic, and scenic sites are endless. Of particular interest are the cruises in the summer along the Aegean and Mediterranean coastlines and the Black Sea.

Entertainment

The Ataturk Cultural Center located at Taksim Square in downtown Istanbul is the center of the city's cultural life. The Center's cultural season runs from October to early June and includes opera and ballet as well as other productions. Plays are performed at several theaters throughout the city. The Istanbul Orchestra has an annual concert program.

The annual Istanbul Festival of Culture and the Arts takes place from mid-June until mid-July and is the highlight of the entertainment year. This international festival includes participation by many countries which have diplomatic representation in Turkey. Events including music, dance, theater, and traditional Turkish entertainment take place throughout the city and are reasonably priced.

Some of Istanbul's many movie houses show foreign films in the original version with Turkish subtitles. The easiest way to keep up with English-language films is by joining the Video Club operated by the AEA. In addition to commercial films, the Marine Guards and the various military detachments in Istanbul receive American films which are shown to eligible Consulate personnel.

Istanbul has many excellent restaurants ranging from kebab shops located throughout the city to more expensive fish restaurants on the Bosphorus to very expensive restaurants with European cuisines. Turkish cooking is varied, colorful, and delicious.

Social Activities

Among Americans. The four primary groups of Americans in Istanbul are U.S. Government civilian employees, the military, the business community, and the institutional community including teachers and others, many of whom have had broad and varied experiences in Turkey. An informal women's group, Women of the American Community in Istanbul (WACI), meets regularly. Children's social contacts are largely organized through the Community School.

International Contacts. Organizations such as the Turkish-American University Association (particularly the Women's Group), the Propeller Club, and the Rotary Club provide excellent opportunities to meet Turks and the Turkish business community. Tours, organized by local agencies, also present these opportunities. The non-Turkish speaker may find himself

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somewhat limited in his contacts. Nonetheless, Turks are very friendly and hospitable and many speak English or French.

Istanbul has a large Consular Corps and foreign business community. The Propeller Club is a good introduction to foreign and Turkish business representatives. The International Women's Club of Istanbul holds monthly meetings and sponsors a variety of activities. The American Girls Dershane (originally a YMCA project), the Admiral Bristol Hospital, and other charities afford those who are interested a chance to assist local groups and to meet members of the Turkish, international, and American communities.

Official Functions

Nature of Functions

Except for the consul general and chiefs of sections, staff members have few representational responsibilities. The consul general's official relations are primarily with the Governor, Mayor, the chief public prosecutor, the various military authorities, and the consular corps. Representational responsibilities, which are shared to some extent by the deputy principal officer, include leading business representatives, bankers, and professional people. The social life can be quite active. Chiefs of sections and officers involved in substantive work generally make official calls on their consular counterparts. Their contacts are in much the same areas as those of the consul general and the deputy, but at a lower level.

The consul general, consuls and vice consuls will need calling cards: the consul general 500; other officers 200. Calling cards can be printed locally.

Main Gate of the classical city (near Antalya).

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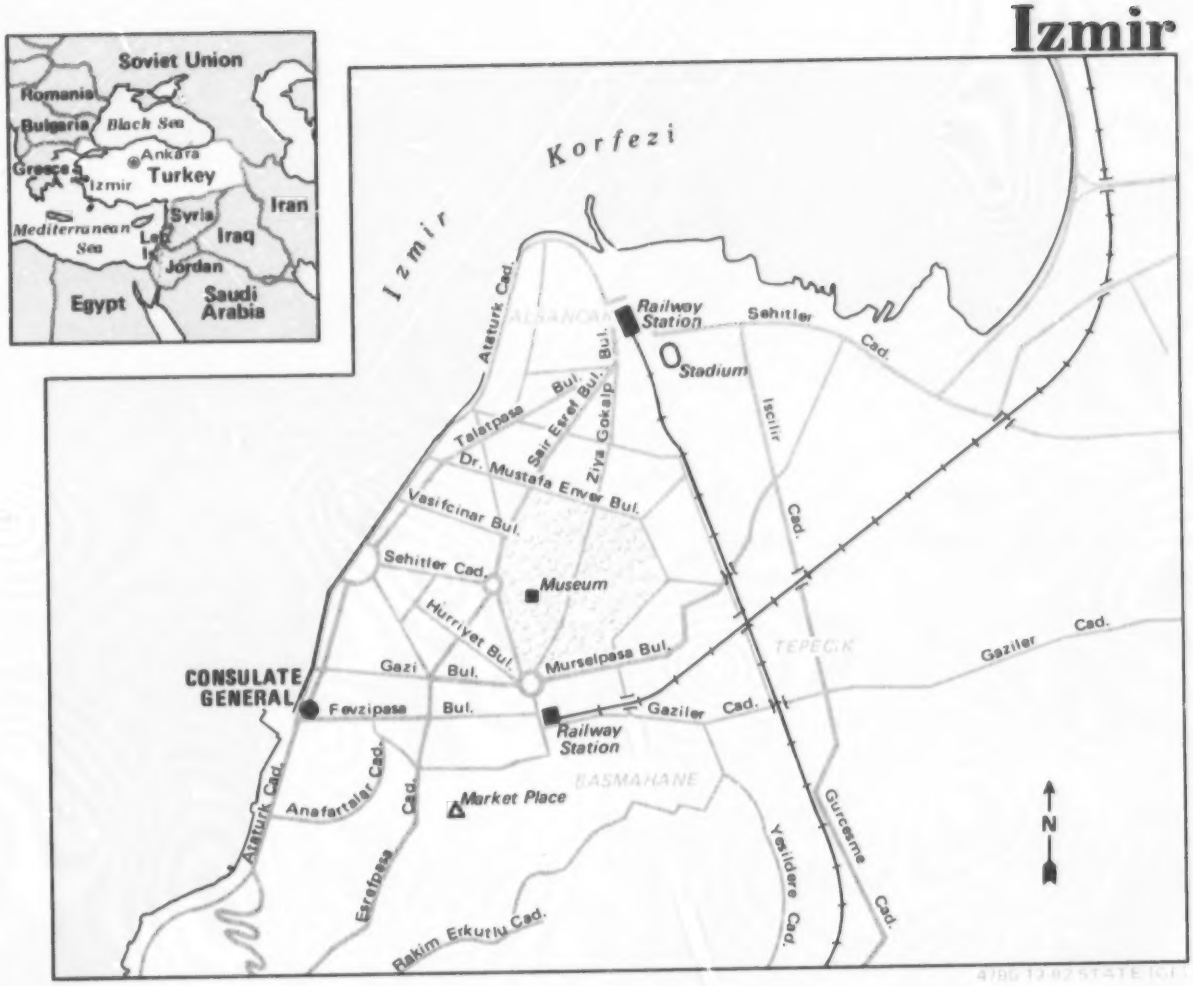
Izmir



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Consulate General

Izmir

Izmir, with a metropolitan population of 1,5000,000, is Turkey's third largest city and the unofficial capital of Aegean Turkey, the country's scenic and fruitful southwestern region. With a fine harbor midway down Turkey's western coast, it is the country's second busiest port. Its hinterland, rich in tobacco, cotton, fruits and vegetables, makes it even more important than Istanbul as an export center. Izmir also has started to develop as the country's second industrial area. The city boasts of being "the pearl of the Aegean." Increasing numbers of foreign tourists are finding that it is surrounded by some of the world's loveliest scenery.

Historically, Izmir was better known under the Greek form of its name, Smyrna. It has been an important center for over 3,000 years, seeing the passage of Lydians, Ionian Greeks, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Byzantines, Saracans, Seljuks, Tartars, Crusaders, Venetians, and Ottomans before a modern Greek invading force was driven from it into the sea in 1922 and the city incorporated into the Republic of Turkey. The surrounding area abounds in relics of earlier times—especially of classical antiquity—but in Izmir itself, the only remains of earlier eras are the foundations of the earliest Greek city, a part of the Roman agora, a hilltop castle of indeterminate age, some handsome Ottoman mosques, and a few streets of rapidly disappearing 19th century buildings. Until World War II, the population was largely non-Turkish-Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and "Levantines" (Italian, French, British, Dutch, and German nationals whose families had lived in Smyrna for generations). Today, the population is almost entirely Turkish, a large part of it first or second generation Izmirlis whose families were Turkish refugees from Greece or Bulgaria or migrants from interior Anatolia. If Izmir is still the most "Western" of Turkish cities, it is so because of its location, its wealth, and its general vitality, as well as a result of its history.

Izmir extends along the U-shaped head of a bay which runs east-west and is surrounded by high hills. The major part of the city is on the southern shore. Closest to the city center is the Konak quarter, which is both the traffic hub and the main shopping center of the city. In appearance and atmosphere, this is the most picturesque part of Izmir; it has much of the character of an old Near Eastern marketing center. North of this area is the quarter of Alsancak, most of which is quite modern. It is a level area with well-designed streets, modern apartment blocks, stores, and warehouses. The Alsancak area is where most Americans reside and spend most of their time. The Consulate General and the best hotels are in Alsancak. The BX and commissary, the Dependents School, APO, and Kordon Hotel, in short, nearly all of the American military facilities, are in Alsancak. So are the best apartment buildings, shops, and restaurants, the Cathedral, Culture Park (Fair Grounds), and the Turkish-American Association.

Like most rapidly developing cities in older countries, Izmir is a city of contrasts. Beneath the attractive and almost serene skyline are all the problems of contemporary urban blight, much aggravated by a population that has not yet made the adaptation from rural to metropolitan living. For all its problems, however, Izmir remains a thriving, vital city. Minor frustrations in daily living abound, but the climate, scenery, history, and a friendly population more than compensate for them.

American associations with Izmir go back to the early 19th century when American traders, shippers, missionaries, and teachers first settled in the then predominantly foreign city. Apart from the Consulate General and a long tradition of good will, the only reminder of this earlier association is the American Girls School, a fine secondary school for Turkish girls which is supported and partly staffed by Americans. At a later date, oriental tobacco was exported from Izmir to the U.S. in large quantities. This remains an important trade today, and every major American tobacco company has a permanent American representative in Izmir.

By far the largest number of Americans to visit Izmir in recent years have been military personnel. The U.S. Air Force maintained an air base at Cigli (now the site of the city's civil airport) for many years. This base was relinquished in 1970, and almost half the American military and their dependents left. A smaller military presence remains, however.

Izmir is the site of two important NATO commands, Hq. Landsoutheast and Hq. Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force. The former has as its Commander a Turkish General and as its Deputy Commander an American Army Major General; the latter has as its Commander a Turkish Air Force Lt. General and as its Deputy Commander a USAF Major General. Serving these headquarters is a U.S. Air Force logistical support organization, known as 7241st Air Base Group. This Detachment maintains for American personnel virtually all facilities found at any American military post. Other Americans employed by the U.S. Government have access to these facilities also.

In the future, it seems likely that new Turkish-American ties in Izmir will develop through tourism and industrial investment and development. The total American population of Izmir (military and civilian) is over 1,500.

The Post and Its Administration

The Consulate General in Izmir, successor to the Consulate established in Smyrna in 1803, is one of the earliest in the American Foreign Service. The consular district includes the provinces of Afyon, Balikesir, Burdur, Denizli, Isparta, Izmir, Kutahya, Manisa, Mugla, Aydin, Usak, and Antalya. This part of Turkey comprises only one-sixth of the area and population of the country, but in terms of resources and American interest, it is second in importance only to the Istanbul area.

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The Consulate General is located on the third floor of the Anadolu Sigortasi Building, a modern office located on the waterfront at Ataturk Caddesi. The telephone numbers are 14 94 26, 14 13 26, 13 13 69 (PTT) and 675 1110 3213 (AUTOVON). Office hours are 9 am–5:30 pm, Mondays through Fridays. A duty officer is on call on weekends and holidays. The USIS office is located at the library at Sehit Nevres Blvd. 23/A, telephone 21 88 74.

The Consulate General provides all consular services except for issuing immigrant visas, does political and economic reporting, provides commercial services, and is concerned with troop-community relations. USIS activities include a library and support for a binational center, the Turkish-American Association. The 7241st ABG provides maintenance of official vehicles and most expendable supplies.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

New arrivals are usually quartered in one of the city's better hotels. All are centrally located in the Alsancak area, adequately clean and comfortable, staffed with personnel understanding some English, and reasonable in price. Quarters are usually available on short notice, but you should make advance reservations for the peak tourist season, July through September.

All of the better hotels have restaurants which range from excellent to acceptable. The dining facilities of the USAF Officers Open Mess at the Kordon Hotel are open to government employees and provide American food and drink at moderate cost. The Kordon dining room is equipped to handle small children. Well-known Alsancak restaurants are the Bergama, Deniz, and the Cafe Plaza.

Permanent Housing

The principal officer's home, a modernistic house with all basic furniture and equipment, is U.S. Government owned and is about 5 miles from the office. Basic information on the house and its furnishings is available at the Office of Foreign Buildings of the Department of State. The post will furnish an up-to-date status report for the newly assigned consul general and spouse.

Other Department of State and USIS personnel occupy government-leased apartments in the Alsancak area.

Furnishings

The principal officer's home is fully furnished except for decorative items. The post will suggest to a new principal officer, at the time of assignment, what additional items should be shipped.

Housing is government leased and furnished. All American personnel are provided government-owned furniture, furnishings, and appliances and will be authorized only a limited shipment of household effects.

Utilities and Equipment

As in most modern cities, the energy crisis is felt in Izmir. Various sections of the city experience daily electrical outages, and in some areas water is furnished only on a scheduled basis. Most new apartment buildings have their own wells and storage tanks to supplement the municipal system. However, the water table, which depends on seasonal rainfall, may in dry years prove to be inadequate. Municipal water is filtered and chlorinated (with heavy lime content). However, overaged plumbing, along with frequent interruptions in the flow of water, renders the local water unpotable. Potable water may be purchased, or drinking water can be boiled.

Apartments are converted to 110v, 50 cycles with government-supplied transformers.

The Consulate General has experienced long delays in obtaining telephone lines. However, American employees, with few exceptions, have telephones. Subscription rates are reasonable.

Food

Food and drink in Izmir are plentiful, varied, and reasonable in price. American personnel have access to the Air Force Commissary, the BX, and the Class VI store, which sells liquor and wines. Turkish produce is excellent, but seasonal.

Clothing

Clothing suitable for Washington is also appropriate for Izmir. Both summers and winters are more temperate than in Washington, but there are definite seasons. Over the year temperatures range from 30°F to 105°F. Sportswear and good shoes for sightseeing among the rocks and rubble are a must. So is swimming attire. Women's formal wear should include both long and cocktail-length skirts. For everyday wear, both slacks and skirts are worn. Turkish women are fashion conscious and quick to adopt the latest styles from Western Europe.

Bring a complete 2-year supply of clothing, including shoes, for yourself and your family. The BX carries basic clothing items, but stocks are irregular, selection is limited, and quality is often mediocre. Turkish-made shoes are good, but fitting may be a problem. Good, but sometimes high-priced, Turkish fabric is available. The BX carries an adequate stock of material at prices considerably cheaper than in the U.S. Moderately priced Turkish seamstresses and tailors range from good to excellent.

Basic children's clothing is usually available through the BX at prices lower than in the U.S. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to find the correct size. You may wish to bring any out-of-the-ordinary children's items to Turkey. Many people order from catalogs.

Supplies and Services

Basic Services

Drycleaning, beauty shop and barber services, radio and appliance repair, and photo finishing are available through the AAFES at reasonable prices, but quality varies from good to poor. Laundry is usually done at home. For automobile repairs, local body work is excellent, but mechanical work and servicing is uneven. Some spare parts for American cars are available at the BX, but others may not be available on the local market and must be ordered from the U.S.

Domestic Help

Skilled domestic servants, especially those with a knowledge of Western cooking and an understanding of English, are rare. Many general maids who will do housecleaning and laundry are available but they require careful supervision and training. In addition to salary, domestic servants are usually provided with one meal a day and paid transportation to and from work. Except for the principal officer, American employees generally manage with one general-purpose maid. Semiskilled waiters are available by the hour or by the evening if needed for entertaining. The regular staff of the consul general's home consists of a cook and a maid, plus a gardener who works under contract.

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Religious Activities

Air Force chaplains conduct both Protestant and Roman Catholic services in English at St. John's Cathedral in Alsancak. In addition, the Anglican Church of St. John in Alsancak has services in English; a number of Roman Catholic churches have services in French and Italian; and a few Jewish synagogues have non-English services.

Education

Dependent Education

Children of American employees of the U.S. Government in Izmir attend the DOD schools in Alsancak. The Foreign Service education allowance covers the tuition. These schools, operated by 7241 ABG primarily for the American military, include an elementary and a high school covering grades 1–12. They offer courses and extracurricular activities normally found in public schools in the U.S. Qualified American teachers are employed. The high school is fully accredited. A school bus service is available. No boarding facilities are available at the school.

The USAF also operates a nursery school on a space available basis.

Post Orientation Program

The Consulate General in Izmir does not conduct a formal orientation program.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Soccer is the great spectator and participant sport in Izmir. In summer, sea bathing is the most popular outdoor activity for Americans. The local season runs from the end of May through October. Pollution makes the inner Bay of Izmir unfit for swimming, but good swimming is found between 45 and 90 minutes' drive to the south, west, or north. Sand beaches suitable for children are at Cesme (75 minutes west), Gumuldur (60 minutes south), and Kusadasi (90 minutes south). Swimming is also possible along the rockier parts of the coast, and some areas provide good snorkeling and scuba diving. Most resort hotels make bathing facilities (bath houses, showers, etc.) available for the day at small cost. Elsewhere, facilities are rustic and informal. A sturdy windproof tent to use for changing clothes is a useful item to include in shipped effects. Also, a large canvas beach umbrella, bought locally, is useful for isolated areas. Fitted rubber or plastic bathing shoes are desirable.

U.S. military personnel have organized a scuba diving club which offers lessons and access to a compressor. Membership is on a club basis and is inexpensive by U.S. standards. Equipment is intermittently available. The 7241 ABG maintains a swimming pool, much enjoyed by American children, in a recreation area in Bayrakli on the edge of the city. The Buyuk Efes Hotel in the middle of the city also has a fine swimming pool open from May through October. Membership is on a first come, first served, basis.

The Bay of Izmir—indeed, the whole Aegean coast—is ideal for sailing. The sport is new to the area, with the result that boats for sale or rent are hard to find during summer. For those willing to rough it, small wooden coasters with minimal facilities can be rented with a crew for cruises along the coast and the nearby Greek islands. Favorite areas for sailors are the lower Bay of Izmir, Bodrum, and Marmaris. Sea fishing is good but seasonal. Lake fishing in the interior of the consular district is only beginning.

The Izmir area has good hunting in fall and winter. The favorite game are wild boar, partridge, duck, and woodcock. NATO has a Rod and Gun Club, and private hunting parties are usually pleased to take along Americans. Primitive accommodations must be expected.

The Izmir Tennis Club and the Buyuk Efes Hotel Tennis Club both admit nonpermanent resident Americans for reasonable fees. Horseback riding facilities are available at the nearby suburb of Buca at a nominal fee. For skiing enthusiasts, Mt. Uludag near the city of Bursa (a day's drive) offers facilities at costs below European counterparts. The 7241 ABG maintains bowling alleys in downtown Izmir.

For those whose favorite physical activity is walking, Izmir is disappointing. The lack of sidewalks, constant construction, and heavy traffic make walking difficult everywhere but on a few streets (fortunately including the waterfront) in Alsancak. However, numerous places for hikes or strolls exist within a hour's drive.

The U.S. military-sponsored American Youth Association Club runs an extensive sports program of American football, basketball, and other sports for girls and boys of different ages.

Sporting equipment should be shipped with your effects. Little is available on the local market. Some is available at or through the AAFES, but stocks vary, and the quality is not always the best. Sports attire worn in the U.S. is suitable for Izmir, though it is considered improper for women to wear shorts within the city.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Touring is the foremost attraction of an assignment to Izmir. An enjoyable outing is a drive over fairly good roads and through magnificent scenery to one of the picturesquely located ancient sites for a picnic and a few hours of walking and climbing among the ruins. Sometimes rocks and overgrowth make walking difficult. In summer, it is often possible to include swimming in such an excursion. When nearby sites have been covered, many more are suitable for weekend trips. The roster of place names is enough to excite any amateur historian's imagination. Within an hour or so are Ephesus, Sardis, Teos, and Claros; within 2–3 hours are Priene, Miletus, Didymae, and Aphrodisias. Requiring overnight stays, but within easy reach, are Hieropolis (Pamukkale), Termessos, Halicarnassus (Bodrum), Antalya, Perge, Side, and Aspendos (all in the consular district), and Troy and Assos. You can find acceptable tourist hotels and restaurants at or near most of the tourist sites. Camping is also possible at many sites.

A good portable ice chest and picnic equipment for such tours are a must for inclusion in your effects. Camping equipment can be rented at reasonable prices.

Entertainment

Entertainment in Izmir is largely a do-it-yourself activity. Concerts of western music are rare, and the occasional plays performed by the State Theater are in Turkish, although a little theater group presents about five plays each season, primarily in English but occasionally in French. The Izmir Symphony performs weekly from October to June. All movies have Turkish soundtracks. The annual Izmir Fair provides "amusement park" type entertainment from August 20 to September 20. Nightclubs with floor shows are numerous, but only two or three are appropriate for foreign clientele. The 7241 ABG operates a post motion picture theater with a fair selection of American films. The Turkish-American Association,

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the French Cultural Center, and the German Cultural Center have occasional classic films, concerts, recitals, and exhibits.

In the Turkish-American Association building, USIS has a good reference and lending library of English-language books and periodicals. The Air Force maintains a well-stocked library of English-language books and periodicals including a special section devoted to Turkey and the Middle East.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Staff members will find ample opportunity to mix with both the American community, largely U.S. military, and the hospitable and friendly Turkish citizenry of Izmir. Although English and French are spoken here, a knowledge of Turkish is almost essential for genuine intercultural exchange and for any travel outside the city.

The centers of American military social life are the USAF Officers'Club and the NCO Club. All Consulate General American employees may join the former. The membership of the Officers Club also includes NATO military officers of other nationalities (Turkish, Italian, and British). Consulate General women are welcome to participate in a number of American women social groups. In addition, a great deal of informal personal entertaining is done within the American community and you may participate as much or as little as you like.

International Contacts. Real social contact (except at the household servant, shopkeeper, and tourist establishment level) with the typical resident of Izmir may be difficult for Americans because of language barriers and cultural and economic differences. This does not mean relations with the population in general are in any way unfriendly or strained—quite the contrary—but merely that real communication will be established only with the relatively thin stratum of educated and "Westernized" Turks in the city or with foreign residents. Acceptance among the latter is quicker, and hospitality warmer, than you could expect to find in Europe. It is often the Turk who seeks out the American rather than vice versa. Needless to say, language makes a considerable difference. The use of even limited Turkish is an effective icebreaker, and a knowledge of French or German will open up a range of contacts, particularly among more mature persons, which English alone will not. The Turkish-American Association (TAA) provides one of the best formalized means of establishing Turkish contacts on a personal basis. All U.S. Government employees are urged to join the TAA and to participate in its program of activities.

Some opportunities for voluntary and charitable services exists.

Official Functions

Nature of Functions

About six to eight official functions are held during the year in which the consular corps participates as a body. These include calls on the Governor and Mayor and parades and wreath-laying ceremonies, usually on national holidays. The consul general and spouse are invariably invited to NATO receptions, frequently to NATO dinners, and occasionally to Turkish military receptions as well. Other officers and their spouses are also frequently invited to NATO and American military receptions. The consul general will need black tie, other officers will not. Women may wear either long or short dresses. During the Izmir Fair (August 20–September 20), a reception is held at one or more of the national pavilions nearly every evening. The consul general or one of the other officers usually attends each of these.

Initial and final calls are made as at other posts. At least once a year, the Consul General calls on each of the governors and mayors in the 11 provincial capitals in the consular district outside Izmir Province.

Standards of Social Conduct

All employees are expected to participate to the extent possible in official, semiofficial, and private social functions. This demonstration of official American presence and participation is an important function of the post. Most social activities include spouses. Events include receptions (usually with adequate bar and buffet, and frequently at the Officers' Club);"cocktail-buffets" (which, for Izmir Turks, means sumptuous food and drink and guests remaining until a very late hour); fairly frequent buffet dinners; and less frequent sit-down dinners, dinner-dances, or balls. Standards of conduct and dress require no special comment.

Officers and their spouses may bring calling cards to post. Cards and invitations can be printed locally.

Special Information

Nearly all travel to Izmir is by air. Those transferred from Europe have occasionally driven via Canakkale or Istanbul. Traveling by train and ferry is also possible, but not convenient. Notify the consulate general as soon as possible of your itinerary, temporary lodging requirements, and any other immediate needs. You can purchase Turkish lira for your immediate needs at the airport or your hotel.

Clothing in accompanying baggage should be like that you would wear in Washington. The winter months are not as cold as Washington, though quite rainy.

While pets may be shipped as unaccompanied airfreight, unexpected delays en route can occur. It is therefore preferable that pets accompany their owners.

Airfreight usually arrives about 2 weeks after shipment from the U.S. and can be cleared through customs in a day or so. Most housekeeping items may be purchased at the BX. The post has a Welcome Kit of basic items to loan new arrivals until their airfreight is received. Surface freight shipments of household effects and automobiles from the U.S. usually take 8–12 weeks. Customs clearance and delivery normally take another 4–6 weeks. Ship your household effects as early as possible and your airfreight at least 1 month in advance of your anticipated arrival.

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Notes For Travelers

Getting to the Post

You may travel from the U.S. to Turkey by air or a combination of air and surface.

The clothing you bring in accompanying baggage should depend on the season of arrival. Do not bring a supply of toiletries, expendable household items, or other sundries as these are readily available.

Shipping time from the U.S. is 3–4 weeks for airfreight, and about 2–3 months for surface shipments. Carefully select the items to be included in the airfreight allowance. The Embassy, the Consulates General and the Consulate provide an Arrival Kit consisting of basic bed linen, towels, cutlery, dishes, glassware, and kitchen utensils, which should suffice until your household effects arrive.

Customs, Duties, and Passage

Customs and Duties

All personnel are granted free entry of one motor vehicle, unaccompanied baggage, and personal and household effects. Some minor differences in import privileges and procedures exist for diplomatic and nondiplomatic personnel. Most personnel are accorded diplomatic status. An important document known as "takrir" is obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to cover the entry of an automobile and personal and household effects of diplomatically accredited personnel. No limit is placed on the volume or weight of property that persons with takrirs may import. Clearance for automobiles and household and personal effects of nondiplomatic personnel, including some officers assigned to the Consulates, is by "letter of guarantee," a document obtained from the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Duty-free imports by nondiplomatic personnel are not limited in volume or weight by Turkish regulations, but entry is restricted to a period of two months prior to, or 6 months after, the employee's arrival. Persons with a "beyanname" (nondiplomatic importation document) may **not** bring alcohol, tobacco, food products, coffee, tea, lotions, and cosmetics in an amount exceeding immediate needs, or more than one bottle of each type of perfume into Turkey.

Personnel with diplomatic status may import only sedans and station wagons. Those with nondiplomatic status may import sedans, station wagons, minibuses, caravans, and motorcycles. Pickup trucks may not be imported by nondiplomats.

All household goods should be inventoried in detail at the time of shipment to Turkey. Make sure to note items such as electrical appliances, furniture, original works of art (and copies), as well as valuable items. The import and export of antiquities is strictly controlled. Prior to granting import clearance, the Turkish Ministry of Customs requires a detailed list of contents. In addition, household goods of nondiplomatic personnel are inventoried by a Turkish customs officer who compares it with the list submitted by the individual. All personnel entering Turkey should complete any customs declarations requested by Turkish officials. Household goods brought to Turkey, as well as certain items purchased through BX and AAFES facilities, must be accounted for either by export or authorized disposal upon final departure. This regulation applies to diplomatic and nondiplomatic personnel. Packages coming into the country by APO are not subject to Customs inspection or duty. Items so imported are for personal use only and may not be sold, bartered, thrown out, or given away. The sale of an automobile, household goods, or personal effects must be cleared with the appropriate Turkish authorities 1 month prior to permanent departure.

No limit is placed on the amount of foreign currency, including dollars and travelers checks, that may be brought into Turkey. Turkish regulations prohibit mailing currencies and negotiable instruments into or out of the country. U.S. dollar paychecks and personal checks may be sent through the APO system by authorized personnel.

All employees can expedite the clearance procedure by notifying the Embassy general services officer of the number of lift vans or footlockers being shipped, the approximate weight of each, detailed inventory, the port of origin, and the name of the packer, shipper, or carrier. Available information should be forwarded as soon as possible.

All unaccompanied air and surface shipments of Embassy and USIS personnel should be addressed as follows:

The American Ambassador
The American Embassy (owner's initials)
Ankara, Turkey

Shipment for Consular personnel should be addressed to the American Consulate (General) (owner's initials), at Adana, Istanbul, or Izmir, Turkey.

Passage

All Americans anticipating a stay of more than 3 months must have Turkish visas for initial entry to Turkey, which must be obtained prior to entry. Shortly after arrival, individual identification cards known as "Kimlik Karti" are obtained from the Foreign Office for all employees and dependents. Eight photos, size 1¼" x 1½", are required for the identity cards and may be obtained locally. However, it is best to have photos taken before your arrival as airfreight cannot be cleared until you are given your identity card. In addition, it is recommended that you bring 15–20 passport-sized photos. These may be taken at the State Department's Office of Security (Identification Card Unit). Identity cards are valid for 2 years; and can be renewed in 2-year increments, as long as the official assignment continues. These identity cards are used for identification purposes for travel within Turkey and, in conjunction with passports, for subsequent exit from and reentry into the country. Travelers should have their identity cards with them when entering or leaving the country. If you do not have your identity card, a heavy fine may be levied.

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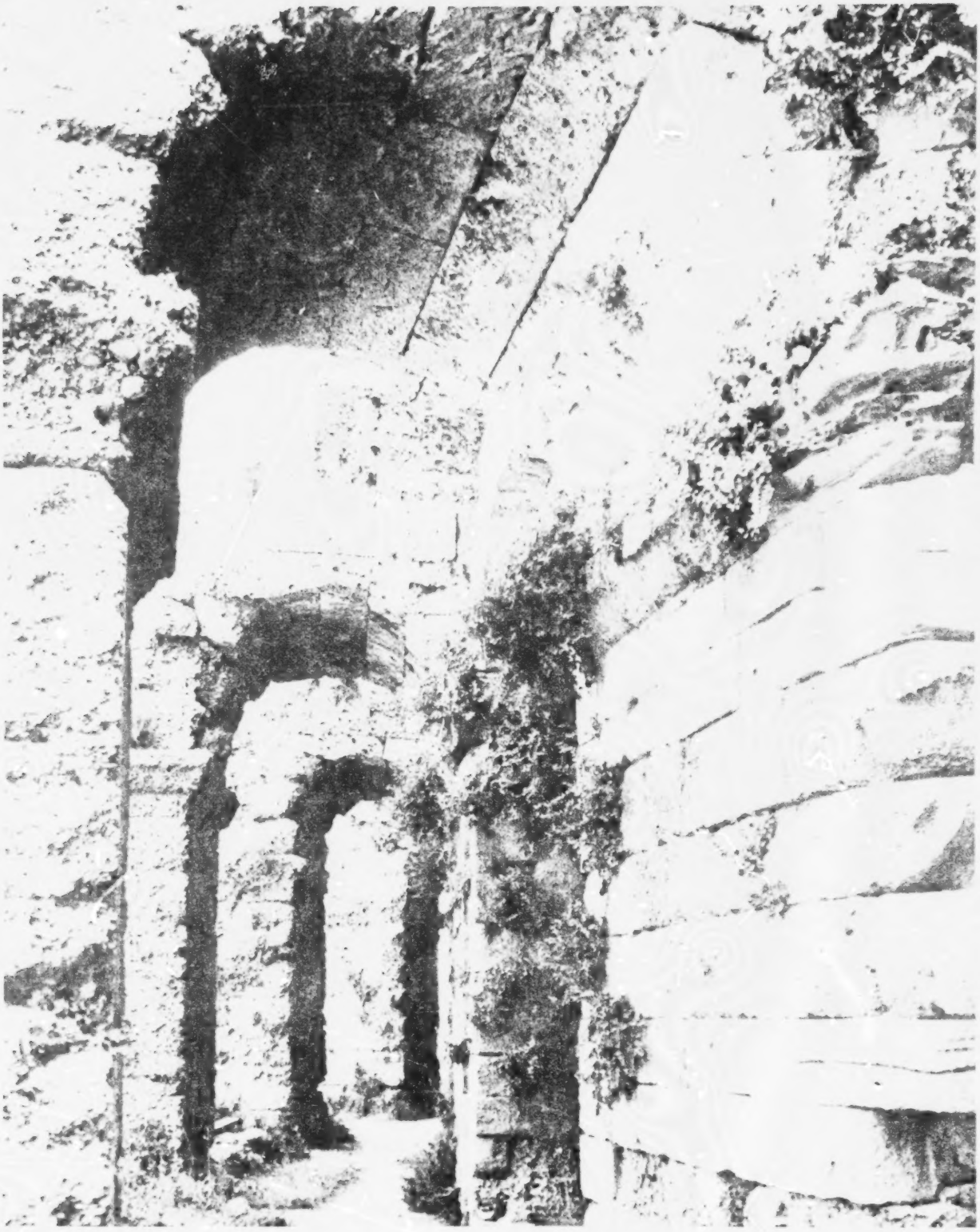

Walkway underneath Roman Coliseum.

Personnel planning to drive their automobiles into Turkey should have valid U.S. or international drivers licenses and appropriate insurance coverage.

Those traveling by train or car through Europe to Turkey are cautioned to secure transit visas for Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Greece also requires transit visas for holders of diplomatic and official passports.

Pets

Pets may be brought into Turkey without quarantine provided they have certificates showing inoculation against rabies within the past 6 months and freedom of communicable disease within 48 hours of the time of departure for Turkey. These documents should be prepared by a veterinarian, notarized by a notary public in the country in which the veterinarian is authorized to practice, and authenticated at a Turkish Embassy or Consulate.

Some people have found it difficult to have a dog as a pet in Ankara. Apartment living presents obvious difficulties, and it is unwise to allow a dog to run free in the streets. The city authorities periodically undertake roundups, poisonings, and shootings of stray animals, often including licensed animals running free at the time. Nevertheless, many Americans in Ankara do have dogs or cats.

Firearms and Ammunition

U.S. Government personnel assigned to Turkey may import only the following quantities and types of firearms and ammunition:

Item	*Quantity*
Pistols and revolvers	None
Hunting rifles **or** shotguns	One
Rifle ammunition **or** shotgun ammunition	50 rounds

Employees contemplating importation of a rifle or shotgun must decide which weapon they want to import. Turkish law allows you to import only one rifle **or** one shotgun, not both. The same is true of ammunition. All weapons must be turned in to the regional security officer who will retain custody of them during your tour in Turkey. The RSO will arrange for hunting permits to be issued for weapons authorized for this purpose under current Turkish law.

Handguns cannot be imported into Turkey. If such a weapon is discovered in your household shipment during customs clearance, your entire household shipment may be liable to impoundment. Since regulations regarding the importation of firearms and ammunition may change, check with the Regional Bureau in the Department of State or the administrative counselor at the Embassy before making a final decision to ship any firearms or ammunition to Turkey.

Currency, Banking, and Weights and Measures

Local banks offer checking and savings account and exchange facilities, but they are not often used by American personnel because of the complexity of banking laws. Maintain a checking account in the U.S. for deposit of U.S. dollar paychecks and personal checks. Travelers checks are accepted in Turkey and in all nearby countries. They may be purchased at the Embassy, at the AAFES, or at a Turkish bank. Dollars are used in U.S. facilities only. Turkish currency is used for purchasing goods and services on the Turkish economy.

The Turkish and U.S. Governments impose strict currency regulations. The Turkish lira (TL), the official unit of currency, is divided into 100 kurus. The rate of exchange as of August 1985 was 556 Turkish lira = US$1. Banknotes are issued in denominations of 10,000; 5,000; 1,000; 500; 100; 50; 20; and 10 Turkish lira. Coins are minted in denominations of 10, 5, and 1 Turkish liras. Weights and measures are metric.

Today's rural communities still exist within the remains of ancient civilizations.

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Taxes, Exchange, and Sale of Property

Restrictions

Current Turkish Customs regulations state that diplomatic personnel may sell an automobile only after the vehicle has been in Turkey for 2 years. However, personnel transferring may sell vehicles that have been in Turkey for at least 6 months. Persons wishing to sell an automobile must ask permission from the counselor for administration. After approval has been granted, formal permission must be requested and received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before the vehicle can be sold to a Turkish citizen. Diplomatic personnel assigned to Ankara for longer than 2 years may, after completing the sale of their first automobile and clearing the takrir document, import a second vehicle. This second vehicle may be sold only to other diplomats, to foreigners, or to NATO members (e.g., TUSLOG or JUSMMAT personnel). **Only one** vehicle may be sold to a Turkish citizen. Employees who do not have diplomatic status may sell their cars only to diplomats, foreigners, or NATO members. The State Department, USIS, DEA, and USDAO reserve the right to approve vehicle sales for their employees before sales formalities are completed.

The Government of Turkey heavily taxes the sale of motor vehicles which have been imported duty free into Turkey. A law discourages importing automobiles with engine displacement over 1,700 cc. The law applies to the local sale of vehicles imported by Mission personnel. It imposes an engine tax as follows:

Engine capacity up to 1,700 cc is 25% of the car value. Engine capacity 17,000 cc–3,000 cc is 100% of the car value. Over 3,000 cc Engine capacity is 200% of the car value.

The law applies to any vehicle cleared through customs after December 29, 1983. The buyer pays the tax. The actual amount of the tariff charged depends upon the car's value. In addition to the customs fee, the purchaser must pay a road tax and automobile acquisition fee and storage charges for the period the vehicle is impounded by Customs. The prospective seller should be aware that this high taxation may reduce the amount of money to be expected for the car's sale. Nevertheless, many people do sell their cars at satisfactory prices. Regulations also govern the sale of other personal property imported duty free as part of the owner's accompanied baggage, unaccompanied airfreight, or household effects. Sale of items valued over $100 must be approved by the Embassy; some sales must also be cleared through the Foreign Ministry.

Facilities

Local banking and exchange facilities offer a large number of branches which can convert foreign currencies into Turkish lira. A representative of the Turkish Foreign Trade Bank is at the Embassy for exchange purposes.

Transfers of Turkish lira from one part of Turkey to another are made convenient by using Turkish postal money orders. You can purchase U.S. postal money orders at the APO.

Recommended Reading

These titles are presented as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

And, Metin. *A History of Theatre and Popular Entertainment in Turkey*. Forum Yayinlari: Ankara, 1964.

Bean, George E. *Aegean Turkey*. Ernest Benn: London, 1966.

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Ceram, C.W. *Secret of the Hittites*. Knopf: New York, 1956.

Davison, Roderic. *Turkey*. Englewood Cliffs: N.Y., 1968.

Eren, Nuri. *Turkey Today and Tomorrow*. Praeger: New York, 1963.

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The European side of Istanbul is lined with modern apartments.

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Lewis, Geoffrey. *Turkey*. New York, 1960 (2d ed.).
Lloyd, Seton. *Early Anatolia*. Penguin Books: London, 1956.
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Orga, Irtan. *Portrait of a Turkish Family*. Macmillan: New York, 1957.
Phelan, Nancy. *Welcome the Wayfarer: A Traveler in Modern Turkey*. St. Martin's Press: New York, 1965.
A Pocket Guide to Turkey. Government Printing Office, Washington (DOD Pamphlet 2-21).
Robinson, Richard D. *The First Turkish Republic: A Case Study in National Development*. Harvard University Press: Cambridge, 1963.
Smith, Elaine D. *Origins of the Kemalist Movement, 1919-1923*. Judd and Detweiler: Washington, 1959.
Stark, Freya. *Riding to the Tigris*. Harcourt, Brace, and Company: New York, 1959.
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Union of Chamber of Commerce. *Investment Guide to Turkey, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey*. Ankara, 1964.
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Wagret, ed. *Nagel's Encyclopedia Guide—Turkey*. Nagel: Geneva, 1968.
Yalman, Ahmet Emin. *Turkey in My Time*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1956.

For those unable to obtain FSI instruction, the following are particularly recommended for beginning self-study of the Turkish language:

Langenscheidt's Universal Dictionary, Turkish-English and English-Turkish. Barnes and Noble: New York, 1966. (Pocket-size and excellent.)
Smith, Wilfred Cantwell. *Islam in Modern History*. Princeton University Press: Princeton. 1957.
Yusuf, Mardin. *Turkish Phrase Book*. Routledge and Keegan: London, 1970.
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For Children:

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Local Holidays

Turkey observes both civil and religious holidays. While dates for civil holidays are determined by the same calendar used in the U.S., religious holidays are set by the Muslim/lunar calendar and thereby observed on different days of each year. Offices of the Government of Turkey are closed on all these days, and frequently a day or two before or after as well. Turkish civil holidays are:

New Year's Day	January 1
Ataturk Memorial and Youth and Sports Day (Ataturk'u Anma Genclik ve Spor Bayrami)	May 19
Victory Day (Zafer Bayrami)	August 30
Turkish Independence Day (Cumhuriyet Bayrami)	October 29

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Bridge at Malabadi, Diyarbakir.

Mardin Gate, Diyarbakir.

Reliefs and statues at Nemrud Dag.

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